



EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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NOVEMBER, 1930



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 7

NOVEMBER, 1930

NUMBER 11

The War Monuments of Britain

By EUGENE MCAULIFFE.

GO WHERE you may in England and Scotland, you will find one or more memorials to British soldiers; English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh. In many instances, the memorial takes the form of a monument commemorating the service rendered by men who died in one of Britain's many campaigns. The inscription usually carries the names of the principal battles fought; frequently the Division, Command, or Regiments engaged, are set forth with appropriate acknowledgment of the courage shown, and the sacrifices made by the men who fought in every land and clime, under the flag whose combined stripes include the Crosses of St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew. Many of Britain's monuments are surpassingly beautiful. In the smaller villages, particularly in the Highlands of Scotland, hundreds of little columns, at times tapering gracefully from the base to the apex, are to be seen. In England, the Latin Cross frequently surmounts a war memorial, and in Scotland, that most imposing of all the crosses, the Celtic, beautifully carved, is often in evidence. Whatever the character of monument, and some of those to be seen in the lesser villages are frequently both small and plain, due tribute is paid to the valor of the men who "died for King and Country, 1914-1918." In many cases, the names of all the men who went overseas from the little Scottish "clachan" are set forth in full. Britain yet maintains a close connection between religion and every day affairs, and in many instances, the name of the certain church parish in which the departed soldiers were born and raised is shown. Supplementing the war monuments, Britain has thousands of beautiful, inspiring statues of great soldiers and sailors who served in her wars for several hundred years past, and now, statues commemorating the valor of the "Great War" leaders are beginning to appear, a work that will doubtless continue for a hundred years to come.

In the very heart of London, close by the river Thames, stands Westminster Abbey, opened for service in the year A. D. 1265, occupying the site of a church which was consecrated in A. D. 1065. Up to the year 1540, the "Abbey", as it is called today, was the church of a great Benedictine monastery. Westminster is not a cathedral, although for a brief ten years, A. D. 1540 to A. D. 1550, it was the cathedral of the diocese of Westminster. Within the Abbey lies all that is mortal of "St. Edward, the Confessor," who reigned as King of England, 1042 to 1066, the last King who was wholly English. The gentle Confessor was canonized in A. D. 1163, and every reigning sovereign from William the Conqueror (crowned on Christmas Day, A. D. 1066) to King George V, has received the crown beneath this roof, and within a few yards of the tomb in which rests the dust of the Confessor. On every day of the year, solemn church services are conducted within the Abbey, and between services, thousands of people from all over the civilized world, pass through the edifice looking at its many hundred tombs, tablets and memorials.

On November 11, 1920, the second anniversary of the Armistice, Britain's Unknown Soldier was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey, Britain's Valhalla. On every side lies the dust of Britain's great. England never before paid the tribute to King or Saint that was accorded this private soldier whose identity will never be revealed to humankind. At the stroke of eleven, the vast congregation within the Abbey, sank to their knees, praying in silence, while all over the world, where the flag of Britain waves, thousands knelt in unison with those in and surrounding the Abbey. Upon the coffin, which was draped by the famous "Padre's flag"—the blood stained Union Jack of the Ypres salient, which had served alike as an altar cloth and a pall at the front—beside the King's wreath lay a steel helmet and

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side arms. Among the mourners was the King and his two sons, Mary the Queen-Consort, Alexandria the Queen-Mother, the Queens of Norway and of Spain. The great nave was lined with 100 men wearing the Victoria Cross, and after the reading of the burial service and as the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," the King, at the words "Earth to Earth," dropped a handful of French earth on the coffin.

"They buried him among Kings because he had done good toward God and toward his house." Such are among the words inscribed on the flat stone that covers the Unknown Soldier's grave. On Armistice Day, 1921, the medal presented by the Congress of the United States was placed beside the King's wreath, to be afterwards raised to its present position on a column beside the grave. Such is the story of Britain's universal memorial. Not alone is it English, but it serves to commemorate the sacrifice made by the hundreds of thousands of Britain's soldiers, white, black and yellow, who wore the khaki, the white or the blue.

In the center of Whitehall Street, which runs from Trafalgar Square to the House of Parliament, and also in the very heart of London, stands the Cenotaph, the Imperial Memorial to those who fell in the Great War. Hastily constructed in the beginning as a temporary memorial for use in celebrating the first anniversary of the Armistice, an instant demand went up from all over Great Britain for a permanent memorial, and so the Cenotaph, as it now exists, was erected. The memorial of white marble stands some forty feet in height, rectangular in form, the substantial base surrounding the shaft affording shelter for those who stop to read the words inscribed on its sides. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey, surrounded by centuries of England's Great Dead, conveys a feeling of solemn sanctity that does not attach to the Cenotaph, standing as it does in the light of the sun or illumed as it is at night by the lights that line a great teeming thoroughfare. All day long and far into the night, a high countless stream of vehicles and pedestrians pass by on either side. Ninety per cent of the men who pass raise their hats, London's rough and ready taxicab drivers doffing their caps as they wheel by in endless line. When the day's work is done, groups of men and women dodge across this busy street to stand, the men with uncovered heads, looking at the wreaths and the little bunches of garden flowers that the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of dead and gone soldiers lay at the foot of the shaft on every day of the year. On a July evening, we, too, stood with the mourners reading the cards tied to the gifts of the day. On one side was a large wreath of artificial leaves, bearing a card from the officers of the regiment my father served with in India in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

When we passed around to the opposite side, we leaned down to read "To My Boy," written with a shaking hand on a card tied with a piece of white string to a little bunch of garden daisies. The thrill that came from looking at the Regimental wreath died within us when we saw the words written by some soldier's mother. All over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; in Canada, Africa, Australia and New Zealand; in India and China; in the Straits Settlement and in the West Indies; wherever Britain's flag flies, there are mothers who believe that the "Unknown Soldier" who is resting in eternal sleep in Westminster Abbey, surrounded by the dust of Kings, is her son.

At the foot of Charing Cross Road, not far from the Church of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, where Nell Gwynn lies buried, stands the memorial erected to the memory of Nurse Edith Cavell (pronounced Kav-el), who was charged with aiding Belgian prisoners to escape, and who met her death by rifle fire in the Great War. When brought before her accusers, Edith Cavell answered, "I have tended the hurt, and hidden the hunted." As dawn broke on the 12th day of October, 1915, this glorious woman faced a firing squad, her hands tied behind her back, her eyes covered. Asked if she had aught to say before her execution, her last words were, "I have loved my land, but it is not enough. Love requires of me all." On the face of the Cavell Memorial is carved the figure of a woman; maternal, sorrowful. Day after day, visiting celebrities from at home and abroad stop beside this greatest of all London's memorials erected to womanhood, to lay their tribute of flowers at its base. As with the Cenotaph, the poor come out after their day's work is done, to deposit their little bunch of simple garden flowers, placing them in and about the more pretentious offerings. Night never falls on either the Cenotaph or Edith Cavell's memorial, without finding fresh expressions of a people's sorrow and gratitude beneath them.

Before closing, we will come back to England again to tell the story of a "Nation's" last memorial erected to both the living and the dead. In the meantime, we will try to describe the most compelling and exquisitely beautiful war memorial that the world ever saw. The setting that surrounds the tomb of our own Unknown Soldier, a symphony in white marble, has merited the admiration expressed by visitors coming from every country in the world. The French Unknown Soldier's Tomb, under the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, and the Tomb of Napoleon in Les Invalides, both in the city of Paris, draw words of praise from every person who is fortunate enough to see them. The strange blue light in which the Sarcophagus of Napoleon seems to swim, intrigues the soul. A writer recently said,

"In England, the phrase 'the Glorious Dead' has tears in it, while Scotland's Shrine is a requiem and a hymn of praise." Britain's millions lie in the soil of France and Belgium, in Egypt, in Turkey, at Gallipoli. The Scottish National War Memorial, on Castle Rock in Edinburgh, is so poignantly beautiful that it is hard indeed to think that the one hundred thousand Scottish soldiers whose death it commemorates, are not back among the mountains and glens of their native land. The same writer said that "Scotland laments the glorious, England mourns the dead. It is such a bias that leads London by ones and twos to a flagstone in Westminster Abbey, but drives Edinburgh to crown the Castle Rock with a coronach of stone."

The shrine that stands upon the very top of Castle Rock, resting on imperishable granite, is a Holy of Holies, in which every living thing that made even the faintest contribution to the war is paid just tribute. Over the door of entry is a great arch, and recessed within it is a mysterious figure symbolic of the Resurrection. Passing through the entrance, we come to the Hall of Honour, a place dedicated to record and remembrance; the Hall of Honour gives access to the Shrine. Within the Shrine there rests an altar, and on the altar guarded by four kneeling angels is a steel casket, lined with cedar, and in this casket, lie the names of one hundred thousand Scotsmen who came on call from every part of the world to give their lives for King and Country in the Great War. The steel casket was the gift of Britain's King and Queen. The craftsmen who wrought this exquisite work rivaled the work of the Venetian goldsmiths of centuries gone. On the hasp is a figure of St. Margaret of Scotland, on the back a figure of St. Andrew. The sides are covered with angel figures holding shields blazoned with the virtues. Brooding over all this wealth of symbol and human sorrow is an impressive figure of St. Michael. Of St. Michael it has been said, "Michael is a judge; remote, austere, Captain of the Heavenly Hosts, he is conqueror of the powers of Hell—but he is captain also of all earthly hosts fighting in a just cause. He is Conductor and Guardian of the Spirits of the Dead."

In the Hall of Honour, we find eight windows of pale glass, one to each regimental bay. In each bay is a bronze lectern upon which rests a book containing the names of the dead, shown by regiments and companies. We opened one of the books and while turning its pages, we came to the name "William McLeod", pvt., etc., and underneath, in a child's hand, we read the pencilled word "Daddy". If there is a man or woman who can scan this page without feeling a choking sensation in his or her throat, they are to be pitied. The child who wrote that word typified the Celtic character. Grief opens

the Celtic heart, its songs are sad, its sweetest music is written in the minor key. Upon the walls of the memorial is a bronze frieze memorializing every branch of the service; combat, transportation and supply. All the crack regiments of Scotland are remembered; the Engineers, the Royal Air Force, the Yeomanry, the Navy and the Marines; the Nurses and Hospital Forces, the Padres, the women who worked at home. Even the Carrier Pigeons and the Tunnellers' friends, the mice and canaries, as well as the draught animals, were remembered. The Saxon is inarticulate in his grief, hence the flat stone and the Cenotaph in London. The Scot wrought his grief into beauty imperishable.

And now we return to England. On the south coast of Kent is the ancient town of Folkestone of some 38,000 population. For generations past, Folkestone has been a fashionable watering-place, the home of many wealthy people. Folkestone's distinctive feature is the "Leas", a grassy plot on top of the cliff commanding a splendid view of the sea and the English coast line. On a clear day the distant shore of France may be plainly seen. When the war came, Folkestone was made the port of embarkation for the men who were sent to France. The road they travelled down to the docks, was paved with cobble stones, and it is not hard to vision the thoughts that surged through the minds of the hundreds of thousands of British lads as they marched down to the transports, fully equipped for service. Perhaps the majority of them felt, as actually happened, that they were walking on English soil and under an English sky for the last time. And along with them walked fathers, mothers, sisters, sweethearts; "carrying on", yes, but with breaking hearts and with scalding tears falling from their eyes. We did not see our American boys at ship side, but while passing through Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, we observed the baggage car loads of suit cases, valises and rucksacks, that were sent back, each containing its owner's civilian clothes which gave way to the khaki of Uncle Sam after the men reached the training camps. And how lonesome they looked. It is the little things of life that count, and which are remembered.

It is at Folkestone that the mute grief of the Saxon yielded to the more articulate emotion of the Celt, and so when the war was over, Britain took up the actual cobble-stones that paved the *via dolorosa* traveled by her sons—and her daughters, building of them a Road of Remembrance, which extends from the eastern extremity of the Leas down to the harbour. At the top stands a simple block of stone inscribed "1914-1918". The Road of Remembrance is bordered on both sides with Rosemary, and to countless British mothers it is indeed a sacred way.

"At the going down of the sun,
And in the morning we shall remember them."

Twelve years have passed since the Armistice was signed, and yet all over Britain the papers carry "Memorial Notices" in the daily and weekly press. The London Times publishes a column of these notices in each Friday's issue, and all over the nation they are read "before church" on the following Sunday. Men and women, in lonely places overseas, read them with eyes that are dimmed and with a catch in their throats, weeks after the day of publication. One notice often serves for the death of two or more sons, as for example:

"CHIBNALL.—In proud and loving memory of Ronald Stanley Chibnall, Lieutenant, 8th Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, who fell gallantly leading his men into action under very heavy fire at Glencorse Wood, near Ypres, July 31, 1917; and his brother, George William Russell Chibnall, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who fell at Martinpuich, near Albert, August 26, 1918. No monuments mark their resting-places. They are buried in the hearts of those who loved them."

Youth, the hand maiden of courage, is breathed in the following:

"KEPPEL.—To the beloved and unfading memory of Lt. the Honble. Edward Keppel, 2nd Batt., The Rifle Brigade, killed in action at Westhoek, in third battle of Ypres, July 31, 1917, aged 19 years."

"Forward Etonians" has been the battle cry of the school boys of Eton, and so:

"LEGGATT.—In proud and loving memory of Logie Colin Leggatt, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Battn., Coldstream Guards, who fell in the Third Battle of Ypres on July 31, 1917. 'Floreat Etona'."

Britain's soldier dead have lived for centuries in the hearts of her people. Her "memorial notices" are the cement that binds the present day to 1914-1918.

Run of the Mine

Things Might Be Worse

FOR some years the American people have been without well defined party organization, both the Senate and the House split up into blocs who seek individual, state or locality advantage. The welfare of the nation has been pushed into the background, and the chosen head of the party is continuously subjected to vicious sniping because of his inability to be "all things to all men," at

the same time. President Wilson was the first President in recent years to suffer from this situation, it an actual fact that the opposing party in many respects gave him more loyal support than he received from his own fellow Democrats. The present incumbent, President Hoover, is going through much the same experiences that Mr. Wilson did, taking his medicine much as he has taken the thousands of disagreeable annoyances that have beset him in the past, and which beset every man who does things.

More recently, the President made four speeches to the Bankers at Cleveland, to The American Legion and to the American Federation of Labor at Boston, and to a large southern audience at King's Mountain Battlefield, South Carolina. At Cleveland, Mr. Hoover said:

"This business depression is world wide. Its causes and effects lie only partly in the United States. Our country engaged in over-speculation in securities which crashed a year ago with great loss.

"A perhaps even larger immediate cause of our depression has been the effect upon us from the collapse in prices following over-production of important raw materials, mostly in foreign countries.

"These major over-expansions have taken place largely outside of the United States. Their collapse has reduced the buying power of many countries. The prosperity of Brazil and Colombia has been temporarily affected from the situation in coffee; Chile, Peru, Mexico and Australia from the fall in silver, zinc, and copper.

"The buying power of India and China, dependent upon the price of silver, has been affected. Australia, Canada and the Argentine have been affected by the situation in wheat; Cuba and Java have been depressed by the condition of the sugar industry; East India generally has suffered from the fall in rubber."

We might add that unemployment is a real problem in Germany, Great Britain and Italy, France alone without this problem.

The President turned aside from his set speech to answer the suggestion that wages should be deflated, saying:

"It appears from the press that some one suggested in your discussion that our American standards of living should be lowered. To that I emphatically disagree. I do not believe it represents the views of this association. Not only do I not accept such a theory but on the contrary, the whole purpose and ideal of this economic system which is distinctive of our country is to increase the standard of living

by the adoption and the constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery amongst the whole of our people. Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people."

Addressing The American Legion, Mr. Hoover said:

"One of your expressed ideals was that of 'mutual helpfulness.' In your solicitude for your comrades, disabled both in war and in peace, you have kept that faith. Nor has a grateful nation failed in its duty. In addition to hospitalization, rehabilitation, war risk insurance, adjusted compensation, and priority in civil service, the government has undertaken through disability allowances to provide for some 700,000 veterans of the world war. Our total outlays on all services to world war veterans are nearing \$600,000,000 a year and to veterans of all wars nearly \$900,000,000 per annum.

"The nation assumes an obligation when it sends its sons to war. The nation is proud to requite this obligation within its full resources. I have been glad of the opportunity to favor the extension of these services in such a manner that they cover without question all cases of disablement whether from war or peace.

"There is, however, a deep responsibility of citizenship in the administration of this trust of mutual helpfulness which peculiarly lies upon your members, and that is that the demands upon the government should not exceed the measure that justice requires and self-help can provide. If we shall overload the burden of taxation we shall stagnate our economic progress and we shall by the slackening of this progress place penalties upon every citizen."

It was at the Legion meeting that ex-President Coolidge, in response to an incessant clamor that he speak, delivered this short but impressive message:

"You have paid your debt to Lafayette, but you still owe a debt to yourselves and to the United States of America."

In speaking to the Federation of Labor, Mr. Hoover paid strong tribute to the constructive attitude now shown by labor leaders. The results now obtained under the plan of substituting efficiency in service for strikes and lockouts were expressed in the following statement:

"From the acceptance of this basis of industrial relations I believe America is making more progress toward security, better living,

and more hours of leisure than those countries which are seeking to continue old conceptions of the wage and to patch up the old system with doles of various kinds, which limit the independence of men. Any comparison of the situation of our labor with the labor of those other countries, whether in times of high prosperity or today in times of temporary depression, should carry conviction that we are on the right track."

Mr. Hoover has been besieged with appeals to help the coal industry. Speaking of the industrial changes that are constantly taking place, he said:

"It is this process of readjustment that partly causes our present difficulties in the bituminous coal industry. In that industry the encroachments of electrical power, of natural gas, of improvements in consumption, have operated to slow down the annual demand from its high peak, leaving a most excessive production capacity. At the same time, the introduction of labor saving devices has decreased the demand for mine labor. In addition to its other difficulties must be counted the effect of the multitude of 6,000 independent mine owners among 7,000 mines, which has resulted in destructive competition and final breakdown of wages.

"All these conditions have culminated in a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery in some sections which is wholly out of place in our American system. The situation has been under investigation of our government departments, by congress, together with commissions and committees of one sort or another, for the past 10 years. The facts are known."

At King's Mountain the President warned the American people that socialism, bolshevism, anarchy or despotism would mean the destruction of the American Constitution, and the elimination of "the driving forces of equal opportunity."

He likewise warned against any practice of business tending to domination of the country by selfish interests, which, he said, also would destroy the right of equal opportunity.

"It is the first duty of those who believe in the American system to maintain a knowledge of and a pride in it, not particularly because we need fear those foreign systems, but because we have need to sustain ours in purity and strength. . . .

"In the American system, through free and universal education, we train the runners, we strive to give them an equal start, our government is the umpire of its fairness. The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character.

"Socialism or its violent brother, bolshevism,

would compel all the runners to end the race equally; it would hold the swiftest to the speed of the most backward. Anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire. Despotism or class government picks those who run and also those who win."

What the American people most want is a return to party loyalties, with an evenly balanced division of strength between two great parties. Ours is a republican form of government wherein the people express their desires through their chosen representatives. To create additional "left wing" party organizations or to rally to irregularly minded individuals is to waste the opportunity to do the big things that a changing life demands. We have said that "things might be worse." Luxuries are selling in their usual volume, even if the style changes. Fewer autos and radios were bought this summer, but the installment payments are now well caught up. A half billion additional bottles of soft drinks were sold, and during the year ending June 30, 1930, 119,935,433,264 cigarettes were smoked. One candy company earned \$4,255,000 in the first six months of the year. We all know of the spread of the Tom Thumb golf game; life insurance and savings are growing.

The Gradual Introduction of Machines

ON SEPTEMBER 28th The Rand School of Social Science, New York City, discussed plans for remedying the unemployment situation. Mr. Alfred L. Bernheim, director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., took an active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Bernheim declared that technological and seasonal unemployment were somewhat easier to cope with than idleness resulting from cyclical depression.

"The only feasible attack on technological unemployment is to attempt to narrow as much as possible the lag between discharge and re-employment," he declared. "This means not fighting the machine but controlling its rate of introduction and, in addition, timing its introduction.

"To illustrate, suppose a new machine is invented which will displace ten workers and that a factory can use ten such machines. If it installs one machine a month and thus discharges ten employes a month over a period of ten months, there seems to me a much less serious unemployment situation created than if it installs all ten machines simultaneously and throws 100 men on the labor market at one time. Furthermore, if the introduction of machinery were timed to coincide with periods of general business prosperity, when cyclical unemployment is at a minimum, the problem, again,

would be less aggravated than if machines were introduced during times when business is on the down grade and cyclical unemployment on the rise."

The labor expert concluded that, with the exception "of a tiny minority of far-sighted and liberal-minded employers," it is not to be expected that industry would have the vision to follow such a program.

Our properties claim place with the "tiny minority" in the matter of gradual installation of machinery, the percentage of coal loaded mechanically in the past seven years, in our Wyoming mines, as follows:

1923 ... 3.2 per cent	1927 ... 40.3 per cent
1924 ... 5.7 per cent	1928 ... 51.3 per cent
1925 ... 9.6 per cent	1929 ... 58.0 per cent
1926 ... 21.7 per cent	

With the abandonment of our Cumberland mines wholly hand loading, our further schedule involves about 60 per cent mechanically loaded in 1930, with an increase of approximately 10 per cent per annum, placing the property on a full mechanically loaded basis by the end of 1934.

Gradual changes very generally bring the best overall results, affording time for adjustment and adaptation. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Bernheim has discovered a process that we ourselves adopted seven years ago.

The Portland Rose

A FEW nights gone, we boarded "The Portland Rose", the Union Pacific Railroad Company's newest passenger train, operating between Chicago and Portland, and named for Portland, "The City of Roses".

From the pilot of the magnificent 7,000 class locomotive, on through the baggage and express cars, the beautiful day coach, the new Pullman cars, the exquisitely appointed dining car, with all china decorated with roses such as bloom in Portland the year around, the train was the very acme of beauty and luxury.

We have purposely deferred mentioning the lounge car carried on the rear of the train, which excels in beauty and appointment, any car built for like service for any railroad, wherever located, in the world. The forward end of the car was devoted to a barber shop with shower bath, where services, including clothes pressing, is supplied of a character equal to that afforded by the finest hotels. The observation lounge is divided into two parts; the furniture can be best described as just such as a well mannered person would select for his own home. Here will be found all of the current magazines, rose decorated stationery, daily papers, market reports, baseball and football scores in season, and a white uniformed attendant stands by prepared to furnish soft drinks, ice creams, etc.

Centrally located in the forward section of the lounge is a modern combination radio and Victrola, and hanging above it, a beautiful picture bearing the title, "The Oregon Trail". In the foreground of the picture we found a covered wagon, drawn by three span of oxen, other similar wagons following in the rear, the emigrant train slowly making its way toward the setting sun. At the left of the forward team, walked a stalwart driver, a woman and child sitting on the wagon seat in front of the canvas top, which in the early fifties and sixties, served the emigrant as parlor, bedroom and bath, while he underwent the long trek across the great plains and western deserts to arrive at last in Oregon.

The last section of the car is used as a solarium, and the maximum measure of glass covers the sides and the rear, affording the occupants sunlight and an unrestricted view of the country through which the train makes its swift, jarless and exquisitely comfortable way.

It has been our privilege to ride on a number of well appointed observation and lounge cars, but "The Portland Rose" lounge car, as well as the train entire, represents the last word in perfect railway transportation. Printed matter, descriptive of the train, carries a beautiful little poem which is worth repeating here.

THE PORTLAND ROSE

There are roses of Killarney where the river
Shannon flows,
And in England there are roses—roses everywhere
one goes;
And the Alpine rose's fragrance is a perfume to
recall—
But the rose that grows in Portland is the sweetest
of them all.

There is romance in the roses of sunny Picardy;
And the Persian rose breathes faintly of a far-off
ecstasy:

Every country has its roses, be it large or be it
small—

But the lovely Rose of Portland reigns supreme
above them all.

—A. De Bernardi, Jr.

Relative Accident Hazards, Hand and Mechanical Loading, Year 1929

THE mining press has carried much discussion relative to the hazard that attached to mechanical loading as compared with hand loading. To determine this situation, all accidents suffered by men employed in and about, or while repairing mechanical loading devices, should, in our opinion, be charged against mechanical loading. That a fair starting point might be established, we decided to deal with all "compensable accidents" only, de-

pending upon the definition afforded by the law to fix a fair line of division.

Accidents lacking sufficient severity to come under terms of Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides that: "No compensation except the expense of medical attention shall be allowed for the first seven (7) days of disability, unless the incapacity extends beyond the period of twenty-one (21) days, in which case the compensation shall run from the time of the injury," are not included in the compilation.

Underground men	Mechan- ical Load- ing	Hand Load- ing	Other	Total	Per Cent
Drillers	3			3	01.08
Drivers			11	11	03.96
Electricians	1		1	2	00.72
Examiners		1	1	2	00.72
Foremen, Asst. Mine			2	2	00.72
Laborers, Inside....			3	3	01.08
Miners and Loaders	1	96	7	104	37.41
Machine Men.....	8	1	13	22	07.92
Motormen			3	3	01.08
Machinist	1			1	00.36
Machine Bosses....	1		2	3	01.08
Mech. Loader Labrs.	53	1	1	55	19.78
Pump Man			1	1	00.36
Prop Pullers	1		4	5	01.80
Rope Riders	1		18	19	06.83
Shot Firers	2		2	4	01.43
Slate Picker	1			1	00.36
Timbermen	1		6	7	02.52
Tracklayers			7	7	02.52
TOTAL	74	99	82	255	91.73
<i>Top Men</i>					
Blacksmith			1	1	00.36
Boiler Maker			1	1	00.36
Boiler Washer			1	1	00.36
Car Repairers			3	3	01.08
Carpenter			1	1	00.36
Electrician, Outside.			1	1	00.36
Dock Boss			1	1	00.36
Laborers, Outside..			4	4	01.43
Tipplemen			6	6	02.16
Truck Drivers			3	3	01.08
Welder			1	1	00.36
TOTAL			23	23	08.27

Men engaged in loading coal mechanically, including those working with loader employes, produced 57.97 per cent of total tonnage, suffering 26.62 per cent of total compensable injuries.

Men engaged in hand loading of coal, including those working with them, produced 42.03 per cent of total tonnage, suffering 35.61 per cent of total compensable injuries.

Men employed underground and injured in service common to both mechanical and hand loading, and not directly allocatable to either method, suffered 29.50 per cent of total compensable injuries.

Men employed above ground suffered 8.27 per cent of total compensable injuries.

	Mechanically	By Hand	Total
Tons coal loaded	1,774,280	1,286,352	3,060,632
Per Cent	57.97	42.03	100.00
Number accidents suffered	74	99	173
Per cent all accidents	26.62	35.61	62.23
Tons per compensable accident	23,977	12,993	17,691
Other accidents, underground			82
Per cent all accidents			29.50
Tons per underground accident other than mechanical or hand loading process			37,325
Accidents to surface employes			23
Per cent all accidents			8.27
Tons per accident to surface employes			133,071
Total accidents			278
Tons per accident, underground and surface			11,009

Included in the above are the following 12 fatal injuries:

Underground Men	Mechanical Loading	Hand Loading	Other	Total
Miners and Loaders..		5		5
Mech. Loader Labrs..	2			2
Machine Men	1			1
Rope Rider			1	1
Shot Firers	1		1	2
Tracklayer			1	1
TOTAL	4	5	3	12

The list of fatal accidents adds confirmatory evidence of the fact that mechanical loading in our Wyoming mines is safer than hand loading. Not feeling that one year's figures are definitely confirmative, arrangements have been made to carry on the record, and, if the showing for say five years confirms the trend developed in 1929, we can safely feel that mechanical loading will reduce our too high accident ratio.

Changes In The Union Pacific Coal Company Staff

EFFECTIVE October 1st, Mr. Hugh McLeod, who has been filling the position of Supervisor of Ventilation for the last three years, has been appointed Assistant Mine Superintendent of the Rock Springs Mines, reporting to Mr. T. H. Butler.

Mr. McLeod has had a long and varied experience in the coal mines of Scotland, Canada, and the United States. Born at Ayrshire, Scotland, a mining community, he early entered the mines, and at the age of 23 years, he came to the United States, settling in the town of Dietz, in Northern Wyoming, working there as a miner and Fire Boss for a period of four years.

In 1912 he was appointed Mine Foreman at the



Hugh McLeod

Acme Mine, at Acme, Wyoming, holding this position for two years, later working under this same company as a miner. Always being a strong supporter of the United Mine Workers of America, in 1918 he was elected to the position of national Board Member, holding this position for two years, then returning to Acme, Wyoming as Mine Foreman, holding this position for four and one-half years. Leaving

Acme, he was appointed State Coal Mine Inspector, a position which he held very acceptably for a period of two years.

In 1927 he entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company, working with mechanical loaders in No. 8 Mine for a period of three months, after which he was appointed Supervisor of Ventilation in connection with Safety work, which position he held for three years, leaving it to enter upon his duties as Assistant Mine Superintendent. Mr. McLeod is married and has two children.

We desire to congratulate Mr. McLeod upon his new appointment.

Mr. Raymond R. Knill, who has filled several positions of responsibility since entering the service six years ago, has just been appointed Supervisor of Ventilation to take the place of Mr. Hugh McLeod, who formerly occupied that position.

Mr. Knill was born in Lafayette, Colorado, August 6th, 1900. He graduated from the Colorado School of Mines at Golden in 1923 with the degree of E. M. He started work with The



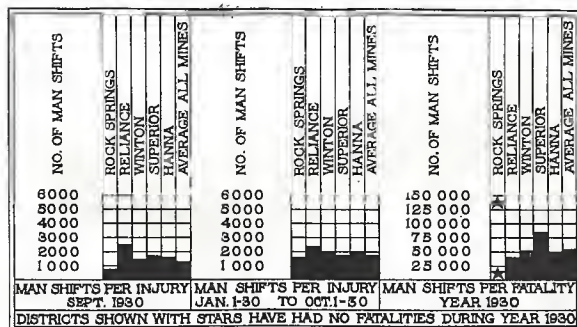
R. R. Knill

Union Pacific Coal Company in the Engineering Department in September, 1924, doing general en-

(Please turn to page 462)

Make It Safe

September Accident Graph



Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs	14,128	16	883
Reliance	5,027	2	2,514
Winton	7,188	5	1,438
Superior	12,209	7	1,744
Hanna	6,594	5	1,319
All Mines	45,146	35	1,289
PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1930 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1930			
Rock Springs	105,002	67	1,567
Reliance	40,169	17	2,363
Winton	51,077	27	1,891
Superior	84,472	48	1,760
Hanna	50,419	27	1,867
All Mines	331,139	186	1,780

The frequency rate of accidents for the month of September increased 40 per cent over August. While the severity rate is much better than in August, there being no fatalities in September, the safety record is far from the goal that we all hope to attain.

There were four eye injuries, six foot injuries and one scalp injury that protective clothing such as goggles, hard toed shoes, and protective hats would have prevented. While the hard toed shoes are not obtainable at this writing, there will be a supply at the different Company stores in the near future and they should be given careful consideration by every employee of the Mining Department.

Goggles are being given to each employee whose occupation presents an eye hazard and this source of accidents should cease in a short time. It should be remembered that the eye is the most delicate part of the human body and the eyesight is the most valuable of all the five senses. Goggles are the only means that a miner has for the protection of his eyes.

The protective hat is another article of safety clothing that is winning more favorable comments each week. Within the past month, three men employed in sinking the ventilation shaft at Rock Springs give the protective hat credit for the prevention of serious injuries and possibly death resulting from falling objects. They may seem somewhat awkward and heavy at first, but after wearing the hat for two or three shifts a person is not conscious of the extra weight. The added protection justly compensates the extensive use of this hat.

All the mines reported compensable accidents for the month of September with the exception of No. 4 Mine, Reliance. The miners and officials of this mine are to be congratulated on their splendid showing as they again are well on their way for a safety record.

The One Important Omission

He brushed his teeth twice a day with a nationally advertised toothbrush and toothpaste.

The doctor examined him twice a year.

He wore his rubbers when it rained.

He slept with the windows open.

He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables.

He relinquished his tonsils, and traded in several worn-out glands.

He got at least eight hours sleep every night.

He never smoked, drank or lost his temper.

He did his daily dozen daily.

He was all set to live to be a hundred.

The funeral will be held next Wednesday. He is survived by eighteen specialists, four health institutes, six gymnasiums, and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics.

He did everything he knew about to protect his health but he made one fatal error—he had forgotten about trains at grade crossings.

—(North Shore Bulletin.)

THE REST WAS EASY

The works clerk approached the foreman of the factory.

"Any accidents to report," he asked.

"One," replied the foreman, and handed over the report, which read:

Date—June 1.

Nature of accident—Badly crushed toe.

How caused—blow from hammer (accidental).

Remarks—

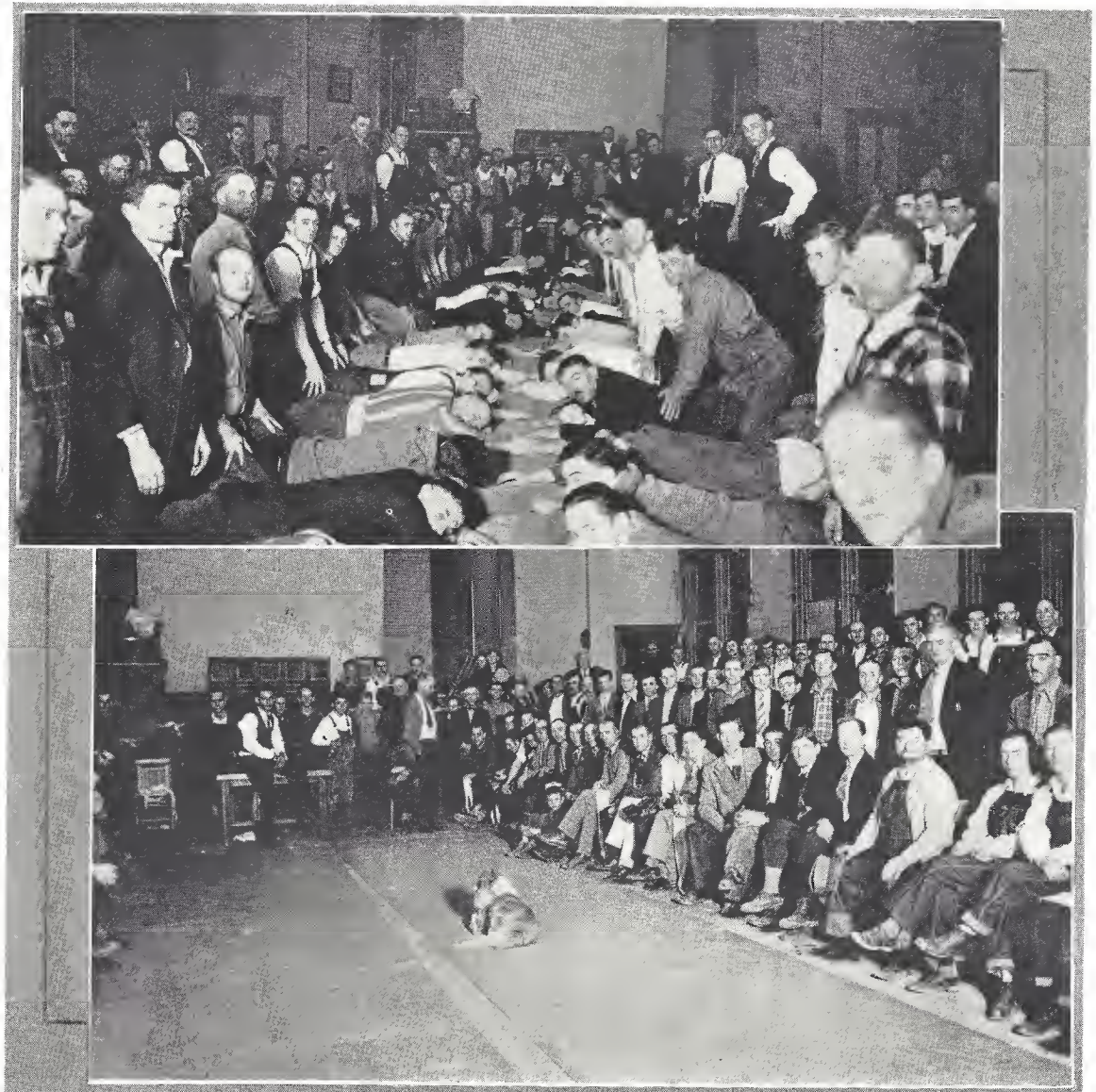
"Why no remarks?" asked the clerk.

"Well," said the foreman, "seeing as how you know Bill, and seeing how you know what crushed his toe; well, ain't you got no imagination?"

A First Aid Class at Superior

During the past four weeks, Mr. James Westfield, Foreman Miner and Mr. J. Howard Bird, First Aid Miner, both of the U. S. Bureau of Mines Car No. 2; have been giving first aid instructions to The Union Pacific Coal Company employees at Hanna and Superior districts.

At Hanna over 200 men attended the classes and at Superior they are expecting to give instructions to over 400 miners. Instructors are being trained in each district to carry on the work after the car leaves, and by this method every miner will have a chance to complete his first aid training and receive the Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate.



The two above pictures were taken at the Superior district. At all districts to date, employees have turned out enmasse to take advantage of U. S. Bureau of Mines First Aid Instruction and Coaching.

The upper photo shows a section of the class in the act of rendering artificial respiration.

The lower picture: After a strenuous session of First Aid practice and principles, the class poses for a group picture. You can possibly discern the "Class Mascot" separated somewhat from the group.

At all our classes our Safety Engineer, V. O. Murray, is explaining the protective assurance for underground employees wearing goggles, hard toed shoes, and hard hats.

The Honor Roll

THIS month the names of employes at the Rock Springs, Reliance and Winton districts are being added to the Honor Roll. These men are holders of U. S. Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificates and are proud to let it be known that they have received this valuable training. In a future issue of the magazine there will appear the names of men who have received their certificates during this training period.

ROCK SPRINGS, NO. 4

Albertini, C.	Gighley, C. F.
Armstrong, Georges	Hefner, J. K.
Armstrong, William	Horhonen, Seth
Angelovic, Alexander	Harakopos, Chris
Anselmi, Ernest	Jelouchan, Alex
Armstrong, Sr., John	Jelouchan, Louis
Armstrong, Jr., John	Jereb, Joe
Adams, John	Johnson, Axel
Anzele, John	Jones, John E.
Armstrong, Robert	Kudar, Joe
Balen, Marko	Kraza, John
Bergano, E.	Kucheli, Rudolph
Bugas, John	Kritchbaum, Henry
Bergovich, Sr., Mike	Kinghorn, John
Bercich, Sr., Pete	Kobler, Martin
Balen, Duigi	Kormus, Joe
Bok, Andrew	Kovich, Sam
Buchan, Marion	Mihanovich, F.
Brooks, Edward	Martin, Grover
Bozner, Matt	McTee, LeRoy
Blakely, Ramson	McGraw, Ed.
Behun, Joseph	Maki, Eli
Baronetti, John	McMurtrie, Tom
Bone, Andrew	Moore, Raymond
Butkovich, Ivan	Militich, Mike
Behring, Anthony	Meimi, Nester
Behring, William	Mamone, Tcny
Brawley, Thomas	Mendez, Frank
Bluhm, Reynolds	Mijhanovich, Bob
Berquist, Emil	McTee, Chester
Bonini, Pete	Olson, Clarence
Bergovich, Marko	Overy, Jr., Thomas
Broseghini, Pete	Ojala, Chas.
Broseghini, Louis	Potocnik, Frank
Cukale, John	Perko, Mike
Cook, Arthur	Pichnick, Valentine
Chistensen, Edward	Pernich, Pete
Crofts, Clyde	Potocnik, Joe
Copyak, John	Potocnik, Frank
Demorest, Wm.	Percich, Marko
Daniels, Elija	Pilopovich, John
Dunn, Edwin	Painovich, Milan
Dolinar, Joe	Palko, Mike
Freeman, John	Paavala, Tony
Freeman, James	Palanch, Louis
Frank, Alex M.	Pavlich, Jack
Grillos, John	Riley, Thomas
Gruen, Frank	Randolph, Clinton
Gatti, Erminio	Radalj, Tony
Giovale, John	Raeh, Adolph
Gregory, Chas.	Robertson, Jr., Alfred

Rebovich, John	Sloar, John
Reese, James	Simon, Felice
Ramsay, John	Tomich, Joe
Sturman, Pete	Tarras, Andrew
Strauss, Rudolph	Thobro, C. E.
Skorup, Pete	Timkp, Mike
Shields, Chas.	Todd, Bernard
Swizek, Pete	Williams, Lester
Smith, John K.	Welsh, Sr., Wm.
Santich, Joe	Welsh, Edward
Sulenta, Geo	Xauhar, Sr., Joe
Sikich, Mike	Yovich, Matt J.
Sikish, Joe	Yamnik, Frank
Sikish, John	Zupenc, Anton
Skebic, John	Zupenc, Frank
Zauhar, Jr., Joe	

ROCK SPRINGS NO. 8

Anselmi, Mike	Hackett, William
Begovich, Matt	Hesola, Charles
Begovich, John	Hiblar, George
Bitango, John	Hansen, Thomas
Battich, Matt	Hatt, Angus J.
Bosnich, Dan	Hardin, Albert
Buchanan, W. H.	James, Harry
Borzea, John	James, Thomas
Bogatoj, Joe	Jones, Thomas
Burlech, Frank	Johnson, Clarence
Boscich, Mark L.	Johnson, Howard
Blacker, Jr., Geo.	Kaminski, John
Bakka, August	Kumer, John
Butler, Thomas H.	Katono, John
Butler, B. F.	Kauzlarich Steve
Chokie, Joe	Kaucec, Steve
Condie, Samuel	Lewis, Ben
Cukale, Frank	Larsen, Joubert
Cole, George	Lvartis, John
Campbell, Pat	Lonkar, Frank
Corrie, Jack	Laing, David
Condie, Malcolm	Laing, James
Coletti, Joseph	Lewis, John
Coffey, John	Litt, Lee
Crofts, Chas.	LaCroix, Hubert
Carter, A. C.	Lewis, John M.
Christi, Thomas	Marshall, Matt
Carlson, Carl J.	McTee, John
Dewar, Jack R.	Murinko, Jr., Mike
Deru, Joe	Miljovich, Milan
Dadich, Chris	McTee, Arthur
Dooley, Harry	Mitchell, Claude
Deneley, Aaron	Maranasich, Sam
Dingman, Waldo E.	McMahan, Dewew
Dagres, Gus	Marriott, Harry
Eccher, Eugene	Morgan, John W.
Erzen, Ben	McDonald, Jake
Flaim, Peter	McTee, John
Fumage, John	MacDonald, Jas. V.
Golob, Frank	Meighan, F. E.
Gras, August	Mathew, Wm.
Glavata, Pete	McGregor, Evan
Goddard, John	McLeod, Jack
Hotchkiss, Robt. V.	McMahan, Grant
Hackett, D. M.	Morrison, Matt

Overy, Sr., Thomas
 Oblock, Anton
 Orme, Jed
 Outsen, Chas.
 Potocnik, John
 Perner, Henry
 Paulenko, William
 Prejich, Alex
 Parton, Enoch
 Pedri, Emanuel
 Parizza, Frank
 Potocnik, Frank
 Prybylski, Frank J.
 Parr, Edward
 Pavlich, John
 Peternel, Jr., Andrew
 Pryde, James
 Powell, D.
 Preece, J. S.
 Parr, Geo. L.
 Popp, John G.
 Randolph, Jr., John
 Robertson, Alfred
 Ritson, Anthony
 Radokavich, Joe
 Routinen, Isaac
 Reese, Evan J.
 Rocnik, John
 Roughley, Ernest
 Reber, E. J.
 Roberts, Morgan
 Rodda, Irvin
 Roberts, Chester
 Sorbie, John
 Shimatovich, Marko
 Stanton, Richard O.

Sather, Roy
 Starman, Anton
 Smith, W. E.
 Sulenta, Joe
 Scott, T. H.
 Sapet, Matt
 Smith, James
 Simpkins, Robert
 Simon, Nich
 Shamanna, Oristo
 Stuart, Harry
 Snyder, Charles
 Sebastian, John
 Shamanna, Frank
 Sheets, Clyde A.
 Smith, George
 Strock, John
 Stevenson, Guy L.
 Thomas, Evan
 Thomas, Matt
 Todeski, Charles
 Thomas, H. D.
 Toucher, Urban
 Tott, John
 Vehir, Frank
 Von Rembow, Joseph M.
 Whalen, Jas. T.
 Wilde, Wm.
 Wilson, Edward
 Winiski, Stanley
 Wilde, Matt
 Williams, Hayden
 Wilde, Bryant
 Yakimovich, Mike
 Young, Gavin B.
 Zupenc, John

Lawrence, H. A.
 Maniez, A.
 Meek, John
 Milesovich, Sam
 McPhie, J. A.
 Mezek, Anton
 Miletich, Philip
 Malakis, E.
 Manakos, Nick
 Martin, L.
 Mattonen, Matt
 Migiaikes, Mike
 Miletich, Mike
 Medill, M. W.
 Mattonen, Wm.
 Nalinka, Henry
 Nicolodis, S.
 Pastor, John
 Pamos, Gust
 Papovich, Mike
 Pivac, Matt P.
 Pinter, S. G.
 Ryan, Pat

Radosevich, Walter
 Rafferty, Jas.
 Rogich, John
 Routsala, Ade
 Robertson, Sr., Wm.
 Reese, J. T.
 Stalick, Martin
 Stalick, Jernej
 Savola, Charles
 Semos, George
 Stark, Wm.
 Shoemaker, Matt
 Takis, Mike
 Telck, Joe
 Telck, Wm.
 Thomas, H. J.
 Tolzi, Joe
 Uhren, J. R.
 Verstratten, Henry
 Vassos, Steve
 Zelenka, Frank
 Zeiher, A. L.
 Zelenka, Jas.

RELIANCE

Anselmi, John
 Auld, Robert
 Anselmi, Felix
 Armstrong, Fred
 Ainscough, H. M.
 Burns, Pat
 Buxton, A. J.
 Borzago, Joe
 Biro, John
 Borzago, John
 Bucho, Steve
 Berakis, Steve
 Berakis, George
 Burns, Nick
 Babich, Steve
 Beck, Wm.
 Cordiakes, John
 Casic, Sam
 Canestrini, Sam
 Cologna, Joe
 Carlson, C. H.
 Demch, Bob
 Dupont, Ray
 Draper, Leland
 Davich, Mike

Dasovich, Pete
 Dupape, Richard
 Elice, Kosta
 Fearn, Joe
 Greek, Wm.
 Gianopolis, Louis
 Grove, Bernard
 Grosso, Jas.
 Grove, Homer
 Graham, Wm.
 Harrigan, Hugh
 Husack, Steve
 Johnson, Henry
 Johnson, Wm.
 Krppan, Mike
 Krik, Kasper
 Kalan, Valentine
 Knezevich, Nick
 Korogi, Mike
 Krafetz, John
 Kusick, Tony
 Krppan, Joe
 Katakis, George
 Leodes, Pete
 Lindroos, O. E.

Aguilar, B.
 Adams, Chas. E.
 Arnillo, Modesto
 Auld, Sr., Archie
 Adams, Wm. G.
 Andrews, Eugene
 Bird, Clem
 Brown, John
 Besso, Chas
 Benson, Leslie
 Buchanan, Archie
 Bilboa, Julius
 Blahota, Andy
 Blazi, Antonio
 Besso, John
 Brugneaux, V. L.
 Besso, Jim
 Benson, Abe
 Bozovich, Mike
 Cammack, K. V.
 Courtney, P. A.
 Charter, Frank
 Cuthbertson, James
 Chufar, Martin
 Chretien, Leon
 Clark, Fred
 Clark, Thos.
 Casagrande, Emile
 Dupont, Earl
 DeBernardi, John
 Delgado, Chris
 Demich, Nick
 Demshar, Jack
 Daniels, Sr., Dan
 Daniels, Jr., Dan
 Demshar, Paul
 Delen, Archie
 Durand, Paul

WINTON

Evich, John
 Edwards, Jr., Thos.
 Famick, John
 Friel, Milton, B.
 Farrant, John
 Fowkes, R. W.
 Grindel, Fred
 Groutage, W. H.
 Groutage, Earl
 Groutage, Fred
 Gregory, H.
 Goddard, Walter
 Gourdin, Ray
 Gardner, Dan
 Hodgson, L. L.
 Henry, Wilkie
 Herd, Sr., Geo.
 Henderson, James
 Herd, James
 Henderson, John
 Hordzevich, Adam
 Hanks, Thos.
 Harris, Geo.
 Hornsby, A. E.
 Ingle, C. J.
 Jones, W. L.
 Jenkins, D. M.
 Jelaco, Sr., John
 Jenkins, John L.
 Jolly, R. A.
 Kienonen, Kalle
 Kure, John
 Kobler, John
 Korich, Eli
 Kragovich, Joe
 Kobler, Wm.
 Kragovich, Nick
 Kalinowski, V.

Kobler, Rudolph
 Larson, Fred
 Lytle, Harry
 Loomis, Wm. F.
 Lowe, Wm.
 Lunn, Harry T.
 Mann, J. R.
 Murphy, Claude
 Mihaljevich, Tony
 Moreno, Tony
 Milich, Nick
 McDonald, Sr., Roy
 Moon, Sr., Wm.
 Marinoff, Pete
 Miller, Jack
 Mahoney, Francis
 Myers, C. E.
 MacDougal, S. T.
 Negri, John
 Pinar, Joe
 Profiri, Mike
 Pori, George
 Pelletere, Joe
 Paton, David G.
 Peterzell, John
 Phillips, Geo.
 Rudelich, Tom
 Ruiz, Louis
 Raimondo, A.
 Royce, A. H.
 Raiski, Seth
 Slaughter, T. M.
 Swanson, S. E.
 Steele, H. J.
 Splich, Tony
 Slaughter, Robt.

Slimmon, Hugh
 Strannigan, A. M.
 Stortz, F. J.
 Spence, Andrew
 Susic, Felix
 Smith, C. S.
 Shifra, Lorano
 Sprowell, Geo.
 Spence, Chas.
 Smith, Wm.
 Thomas, T. W.
 Tomisch, Joe
 Taid, Stewart
 Tynsky, Sylvester
 Tomich, Tony
 Tassart, H.
 Tagnani, Pete
 Tagnani, Chas.
 Topoloff, Steve
 Tardeni, Frank
 Thomas, Wm.
 Uramb, Pete
 Valc, John
 Vigil, Abel
 Vlasic, Andrew
 Wilson, R. T.
 Welsh, Earl
 Workllen, Marko
 Wilson, Claude
 Williams, C. E.
 Warriner, Harry
 West, Cecil
 Wallace, W. H.
 Wise, Joe H.
 Zakovich, Mike
 Zakis, John

September Injuries

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST

- JOE POTOCNIK—*Loader—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine.* Contusion and laceration of right hand. Was injured while taking down top coal, a piece falling on his hand.
- FRANK YAMNIK—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Laceration cornea left eye. Was cleaning coal of sand rock at face when a piece struck his left eye.
- JOHN SMITH—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Laceration of left eye. Was digging coal at the face and a piece struck him on the left eye.
- ED COPYAK—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Laceration third and fourth fingers of right hand. While spragging a car he caught his fingers between the car wheel and a prop.
- MILAN PAINOVICH—*Loader—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Corneal ulcer left eye. While cutting a wire rope, a piece of steel flew from the cold chisel striking him in the left eye.
- JOHN PAVLICH—*Motorman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Contusion hips and abdomen. Was pulling a trip of empty cars off slope parting with motor, and in some manner he became entangled in the rope attached to the cars and the motor.
- JOHN HILL—*Conveyorman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Laceration left elbow. Was holding a jack pipe for his partner and was accidentally struck by his partner's pick point.
- AARON DENELEY—*Inside Laborer—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Contusion right side of chest. While pulling prop down a room with a mule, the prop struck a post which was dislodged, same falling and struck him across the chest.
- BEN ERZEN—*Machineman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Contusion and laceration left great toe. While working at the face a piece of coal fell on his left foot.
- JOHN CAMERON—*Conveyorman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Contusion of left foot. Was pulling ratchet pan to face with a small hoist and got his left heel caught between sheave wheel and rope.
- PETE PERNICH—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Contusion right eye. While picking coal at the face a piece of coal flew in his right eye.
- JOE SULENTA—*Faceman—Rock Springs No. 3 Mine.* Laceration of middle fingers of right hand. Injured claims that while picking rock he cut the middle fingers of right hand.
- JOHN BORZEA—*Conveyorman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Bruised instep—right foot. Was pulling the ratchet pan back to pan line, and the swivel fell off, bruising the right foot.
- AUGUST KJELQUIST—*Outside Laborer—Rock Springs.* Dislocated left shoulder. In attempting to throw a prop down that he was carrying on his shoulder, he dislocated his shoulder.
- GUS DAGRES—*Fireman—Rock Springs.* Burned wrists of both hands. While cleaning the boiler house combustion chamber, some hot ashes fell on both hands.
- PETE PUSKIN—*Miner—Reliance No. 1 Mine.* Lacerated finger on left hand. Cut middle finger of left hand while laying track.
- JOE JURICH—*Loader—Reliance No. 1 Mine.* Compound fracture of right leg. Was loading car when piece of coal rolled from face breaking right leg.
- C. E. WILLIAMS—*Conveyorman—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Fractured great toe left foot. While tightening a screw jack along a pan line, he stepped between the stiff arm and edge of bottom cut and fractured toe of left foot.
- THOMAS CLARK—*Conveyorman—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Fractured great toe right foot. Was cleaning up along a pan line and caught his foot under a stiff arm causing the above injury.
- PETER TOMISICH—*Ratchet Man—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Lacerated thumb, right hand. In attempting to tighten a nut on the ratchet with his left hand, he got his thumb caught between the handles and the pan.
- JAMES SHOOTER—*Loaderhead-man—Winton No. 1 Rock Tunnel.* Laceration third finger of right

(Please turn to Page 455.)

What the Mine Foreman Can Do to Prevent Injury From Falls of Roof In Coal Mines

The following article prepared by Mr. J. W. Paul, Senior Mining Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and published as U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6344 is worthy of a careful reading by every mine employe and official. It should be of particular interest to each Mine Foreman and Assistant Mine Foreman, as well as, men who are intending to become certified mine officials. Mr. Paul has been making an intensive study of roof control and accidents caused by falls of roof and coal for several years, and is one of the best informed mining men of today.

MINE foremen¹ are employed in coal mines for two reasons: First, so that the underground work may proceed in an orderly manner and that each employe gives attention to his duties; and second, by reason of the State law which requires the employment of such officials to see that the laws relating to safety are carried out. It may be seen that, with these two duties, the foreman has wide scope of authority and much responsibility.

As foreman of operations he has to meet certain economic questions that contribute to the cost of producing the coal, and as the agent of the State he must also supervise and co-ordinate the work in such manner as to insure that the employes work under safe conditions.

As the roof of coal mines is the source of the greatest hazard naturally the care of the roof must take much thought and planning on the part of the foreman; and this circular is therefore presented to call attention to some things he may do to prevent injury to the workmen by falls of the roof material or coal.

Mine foremen, in the principal coal-producing States, are certified by a State board which prescribes certain qualifications, experience, and character, attested by examination and personal endorsement. Certified foremen, therefore, are men who have had experience underground and know roof conditions and timbering methods.

The suggestions herein are based upon observations made at many mines and collectively embrace practices that have been found to be in effect and promoted by experienced mine foremen:

1. The mine foreman should become familiar with the mining laws, particularly with respect to timbering, and note that in most instances the law requires that no workman shall be permitted to work in a dangerous or unsafe place.

2. The foreman is required by most of the laws to visit each working place every day or every alternate day when the mine is in operation; however, most practical foremen know that in some large mines this is a physical impossibility, and further, that to give proper supervision for operation and safety, working places should be visited during each working shift as many as two to four times.

3. The foreman should so group the working places that assistant foremen, face bosses, or supervisors will be assigned districts embracing 25 to 30 workmen, so the official may have ample time to visit each workman three or four times each shift to instruct him and see that he is testing and timbering his roof properly.

4. As an aid in laying out the districts the foreman should personally travel each district to determine the time required to examine the roof and the timber and to give instructions to the workmen.

5. There are three things of primary importance to which the foreman must give his attention, (a) studying the roof and the nature of the material that is liable to fall, (b) studying the best method for testing the roof to determine its soundness and safety, and (c) devising a system of timbering that gives the greatest assurance against the roof falling in those parts of the mine where men work or travel.

6. The foreman will find helpful suggestions in conducting a study of the roof if he enlists the services of the assistant foreman, the mining engineer of the company, and several good miners, and conducts the study in their presence.

7. The foreman should test both solid and loose roof with iron rods and with the miner's pick, using the vibration² method to determine which gives the better result. In all cases studied, the iron rod has been found to be most reliable, and this should be demonstrated by the foreman to the satisfaction of the officials and miners.

8. The foreman, all assistants, fire bosses, and face bosses should carry a roof-testing rod at all times while on duty in the mine. The length of the rod will be determined by the height of the roof to be tested.

9. The foreman, with the advice of the State mine inspector, the mining engineer, assistant foreman, and some good miners should adopt a system or schedule of timbering for each roof condition in the mine and rules for carrying out these regulations.

10. The foreman should prepare sketches showing the relative position of the timber with respect to the track, the face, and rib; furnish each assistant, face boss, and fire boss with a copy and post copies where the miners may see them.

¹The official recognized as being responsible for the execution of the State mining law and the operators' regulations relating to underground work is designated by most State laws as mine foreman, whereas in four others it is mine manager, mine boss, mining boss, and pit boss, respectively.

²The vibration method of testing the roof of a mine consists of placing the bare fingers of one hand against the roof material to be tested and at the same time striking this material with an iron rod, a pick, or other suitable tool held in the other hand. The vibration felt in the fingers held against the roof will give an indication of the soundness or looseness of the material.

11. The foreman should direct the assistant foreman and face bosses to instruct the miners in the method of timbering adopted and insist upon its strict compliance, and the placing of any additional timber needed for making the roof safe, as may be determined by the miner, the assistant, or the face boss.

12. The foreman should adopt a schedule or systematic roof testing which, if followed, will prevent many accidents. In the first place, as previously stated, he and all supervising officials should be provided with testing rods which they should carry always when on duty in the mine. The miner should be required to test his roof at the beginning of the shift and at intervals of not more than an hour during the shift, also upon the approach of any visitor. The supervising official when visiting a working place should first observe how thoroughly the miner tests the roof; then he should make the tests for his own satisfaction, examine the timbering, and give any needed instructions. The vibration method of roof testing should be followed strictly.

13. In mechanized mining the foreman has new conditions to meet with respect to roof support. Where scraper loaders are in use there is a long and variable roof where props can not be placed, since they would be in the way of the scraper. The foreman should therefore use timber or steel in the form of a cantilever; two props supporting a timber or steel beam with the free end extended to the coal face will give added protection to the men engaged in undercutting, blasting and guiding the scraper. Where there is danger of the roof breaking the props the foreman should give consideration to the use of cribs which may be moved forward as the coal face advances.

Shaker conveyors, flight conveyors, and belt conveyors admit of systematic placing of timber near the face of the coal before it is shot down, and the foreman should see that this is promptly done.

Loading machines require a certain amount of clearance for their proper operation and should be used only where roof conditions permit the ne-

cessary precautions against roof hazards to the men and the machine. The foreman should delegate to a timber man the duty of testing the roof and placing any timber to insure protection against insecure roof.

All men employed in mechanized mining should be instructed by the foreman how to test the roof by the vibration method and be required to make the test at frequent intervals by this method, since the sound method of testing is of no value in the presence of the noise of machinery.

14. *Discipline and penalties.*—Under the laws of many of the mining States a penalty is provided for mine foremen who neglect their duties as prescribed by law when such neglect results in injury or death or a condition that admits of impending danger; in some States this also applies to the employees. Rules and regulations for timbering and the proper care of the roof must have some penalty, specified or implied, and in the implied penalty the management or mine foreman may have a range extending from a reprimand or a definite number of days of lay-off to ultimate discharge. Such penalties must be applied with fairness to maintain discipline and co-operation.

15. Having adopted timber regulations and a schedule of roof testing the foreman must have some method of ascertaining wherein there is any violation or neglect to comply with these, and to act intelligently upon such cases he should make it a matter of record. All foremen and supervisory officials should carry notebooks in which they should record the name or check number of any employee found disregarding the regulations.

16. Printed cards about 2½ by 4½ inches, bound in book form, are convenient for the face boss or foreman to carry, and as violations are observed a cross mark in the appropriate square on the card would indicate the nature of the violation. The end of the card may be detached along the perforation and given to the employee. The employee will then be required to see the mine foreman before returning to work and receive his comments or disciplinary action. The following is a form of card record suitable for such use:

Date Hr. Mine

Check No. Room No.

Entry

A. Timber too far from the coal face ()
 B. Working under loose roof ()
 C. Loose roof not taken down ()
 D. Timber regulations neglected ()
 E. Props insecurely set ()
 F. Interval between posts too great ()
 G. Insufficient cap pieces ()
 H. Safety post not set up ()
 I. Took employe out of his place ()

Did you remain until place was made safe; Yes No

Signature of official

Date

Check No.

SEE THE MINE
 FOREMAN
 BEFORE
 RETURNING
 TO WORK.

Regulations neglected.

(Indicate by letter)

The use of this type of card will furnish a record of those who may be careless or indifferent to regulations, and when repeated violations occur it may develop that the employe had better be given different employment where he will be less liable to injury.

17. When a miner is found working under unsafe roof by the foreman, or assistant, the latter should either remain to see the place made safe or he should take the miner out of his working place until he can send a responsible person to help make the place safe. This is the requirement of some State mining laws and is practiced at some mines where it is not required by the law.

18. The foreman should endeavor to gain the confidence of the employes by requesting them to suggest betterments in mining, blasting, and timbering, and thus make them feel that their suggestions are helpful and of much value.

19. As blasting is a part of the miner's duty in many mines, the foreman should make a study of the placing of the shots and gage the quantity of explosive in such manner as to do the least damage to the roof.

20. The foreman should require the roof to be timbered within a minimum distance from the face before the coal is blasted, and where shotfirers are employed they should be instructed not to fire any shots where the place is not timbered according to the regulations or instructions.

21. The advisability of using safety posts³ while the miner is loading coal should be given consideration by the foreman, because in most cases they give added safety.

22. The coal ribs along entries and in rooms should be kept straight and the foreman should see that the machine men are instructed not to gouge the rib when undercutting, because such gouging makes the working place irregular in width and interferes with systematic timbering.

23. Some coal has irregular slip planes, and the coal is liable to fall away from the face or rib; where this condition exists the foreman should make sure that the miners and others who work at the face make use of sprags or leaners⁴ to prevent the coal from falling.

24. In pitching coal beds the coal is liable to fall away from the face in places going to the rise. The foreman should see that sprags are used to

protect the miner from coal that may fall away from the face.

25. After shots have been fired, the coal at the face often remains standing, and after part of it has been loaded some part of the remaining standing coal is liable to roll away suddenly and injure the miner. To prevent such an occurrence the foreman should require miners to place sprags or leaners against the loose standing coal.

26. Some coals when undercut tend to drop and disengage pieces of coal that roll out and endanger the machine men or miner; this danger is accentuated when the coal is snubbed, therefore the foreman should require the use of sprags or leaners where such danger is apparent. When setting posts near coal that is liable to roll out it is an advantage to place the wedge on the prop with the smaller end of the wedge pointing toward the coal, because the prop is less liable to be knocked down if struck by rolling coal. A number of miners have been killed by being struck by props that were set insecurely and knocked out by coal rolling away from the face or rib.

27. The foreman should give special attention to machine operators respecting their removing or knocking out props near the face to make space for the cutting machine. If it is necessary to remove a prop to make room for the machine the roof should be carefully tested; when unsound a collar or cross bar should be placed to span the place where the prop stood before its removal, and before leaving the place the prop should be replaced and the collar or cross-bar also left in place. If a machine in moving should knock down a prop, the prop should be immediately reset by the machine operators.

28. The condition of the haulage track with respect to the liability of cars being derailed should be considered by the foreman where posts are set away from the rib because they are liable to be knocked out by a derailed car and cause the roof to fall. One remedy is to maintain good track; another is to recess the posts in the coal rib.

29. The foreman should keep tab on all pillar work to make sure that the break line is kept straight and each working place is "in step," thus insuring uniform subsidence of the roof material. Irregular break lines or two break lines meeting in an acute angle often result in the concentration of excessive weight on the pillars and bring about breaks in the roof which add to the roof hazard in pillar extraction.

30. Where there are cleats or slip planes in the roof the foreman should instruct the miners and timbermen when setting timber always to place the cap across the cleat or slip plane.

31. While the miner is engaged in making caps and wedges he is not loading coal, therefore when the foreman desires to obtain the maximum tonnage it will be to his interest to furnish caps and wedges ready for use; at the same time the timber, caps, and wedges will give better service.

³As distinguished from a permanent post, a safety post is one that is placed temporarily for the protection of the workman at his immediate working locality, and either holds the roof or gives warning of movement of the roof. Safety posts are used mostly near the working face while the miner is loading coal and the number of such posts and the space between them depends upon the nature of the roof and its liability to fall, if not supported.

⁴Sprags and leaners are used to stop or prevent movement. In connection with coal mining, a sprag or leaner consists of a supporting member, usually a timber such as a mine prop, set with one end resting in a recess in the floor and the other end in a recess in the coal, and inclined at about 30 to 45 degrees with the floor. Another form of a sprag is the use of a block of wood placed in the undermined coal securely wedged in place.

32. Much timber may be saved and its usefulness extended if the foreman sees that substantial cap pieces are used on all posts, particularly in mines where pillar extraction is conducted or where the floor heaves.

33. Where head coal is left up on the advance and taken down on the retreat the foreman should see that as the head or top coal is removed sufficient props are placed under the brow of the coal to give protection while the fallen coal is being loaded and while the head coal is being blasted or pulled down. Rows of props set from the brow outby for 10 or 15 feet give added protection.

34. One of the greatest dangers is the withdrawal of posts, because when a post is removed some of the roof is liable to fall immediately. The foreman should provide mechanical post pullers and make sure they are always used by men specially selected for this work, and a severe penalty should be provided for the practice of knocking props out with an axe or sledge.

35. In timbering high cavities, where a timber crew is employed, the foreman should see that an experienced assistant foreman is detailed to be present while the work is in progress, if the foreman himself can not be present.

36. Fire bosses, in some localities termed gas watchmen or mine examiners, and shotfirers should be required by the foreman to place danger signs approaching any place when they find loose or dangerous roof, and they should report this to the foreman or his assistant.

37. When an accident occurs from a fall of the roof or coal it brings up the question as to whether the regulations are sufficient, if the regulations were disregarded, or if the supervision was inadequate. The foreman should insist upon thorough investigation of the circumstances to bring out all the facts and conditions to determine wherein the regulations are lacking, if the supervision was at fault, and if the mining method was in any way responsible, and determine what may be done to prevent a similar accident. A written record should be made with sketches of the place showing definite measurements.

38. The foreman must not lose sight of the fact that he is accountable to both the State and his company for seeing that the miners and other underground employes are instructed in their duties and are shown how to conduct their work with the greatest degree of safety, in accordance with the State laws and company regulations.

September Injuries

(Continued from Page 451.)

hand. While trimming a car, his finger was caught between a rock from the pan line and the top of car.

ANDY BLAHOTA—*Conveyorman—Winton No. 3 Mine*. Contusion of right thigh. In pulling down some loose rock over a pan line he slipped and fell in pan line.

LOUIS ZAMBONI—*Car Dropper—Superior "B" and "E" Mine Tipple*. Hernia left inguinal. While lifting props injured left side.

GUY TEMPERENI—*Machineman—Superior "B" Mine*. Severe contusion of calf muscles of right leg. Had pushed a load out of room and was starting to push an empty back into the place, the load came back and caught his right leg between the bumpers of the empty and loaded cars.

JOE ABRAM—*Outside Laborer—Superior*. Injured left knee. Claims to have injured left knee while crawling along attic of house.

STEVE KATALIN—*Conveyorman—Superior "C" Mine*. Contusion and laceration of first and second fingers, right hand. While moving conveyor pan he caught his fingers between prop and pan.

SEROS HERETAKIS—*Miner—Superior "E" Mine*. Contusion and abrasion of left foot. Was picking down coal at the face when a piece of the face coal fell and struck him on the foot.

JOHN T. WELCH—*Miner—Superior "E" Mine*. Compound fracture of left leg. Was working in a crosscut taking down face coal, a piece of coal fell from face and struck his left leg, causing a compound fracture.

HAROLD WILBUR—*Miner—Superior "E" Mine*. Fractured pelvis and internal injuries. Was dropping a loaded car out of a pillar place and was squeezed at curve between prop and car.

ARVI SALMI—*Timberman—Hanna No. 2 Mine*. Lacerated finger and infection. Was carrying a timber in the air course when he slipped and fell, catching his finger between prop and rock.

T. MATSUMOTO—*Miner—Hanna No. 2 Mine*. Lacerated scalp and bruised chest and back. Was trimming face of room, when coal fell striking him on the head, chest and back.

ROBERT WRIGHT—*Machine Runner—Hanna No. 4 Mine*. Was taking off machine chain, the cable on the machine blew up, burning his arm.

FRANK TANAFIELD—*Laborer—Hanna No. 4 Mine*. Contusion of right thigh. Was feeding horses when one of them kicked him on the right thigh.

ERNEST BEDFORD—*Scraper Hoistman—Hanna No. 4 Mine*. Lacerated finger. Was moving sheave wheel, when he caught his finger between sheave wheel and a lump of coal.

THE "BOOTS" AND THE SHOES

It was a hotel in Glasgow. The manager was making a final tour for the night. In one of the corridors he found the "Boots" cleaning a pair of shoes at a bedroom door. "Now then, Boots," he said, "you know this isn't allowed. Take the shoes to the basement at once." "I can't, sir," replied the Boots, "there's an Aberdeen gentleman in there and he's hanging on to the laces."

Garden and Yard Contests—1930

THERE was considerable rivalry and keen competition this year, so much so that outside judges were called in at one mining district to determine to whom the awards should be made.

Some of the participants were requested to mail in a list of annuals, perennials and vegetables grown in their plots, and, believe it or not, one report came in with 25 annuals, 27 perennials and 18 vegetables, claiming that at least three hours were daily spent in their care and attention, while still another stated that fifty different species were represented on their property, with two hours devoted daily to them.

Unfortunately, the magazine could not spare sufficient space to show all the worthy gardens nor the Honorable Mentions, but the photos presented herewith will enable our readers to discern some of the difficulties the judges had to contend with in making their selections.

More and more of our employees each succeeding year are taking pains to make beauty spots surrounding their homes, some rear flowers, others a nice grassy plot with a few trees or shrubs, again some in flowers and vegetables.

A brief mention of some of the participants in the Garden Contest may not be out of place here.

HANNA

The first prize at Hanna was won by Mr. Evan Jones, and the picture shows Mrs. Jones in the foreground. Mr. Jones, while a comparatively young man, has had twenty-nine years service with our Company, has also served as a peace officer for a number of years at Hanna and is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Jones plan to win the first prize next year again.

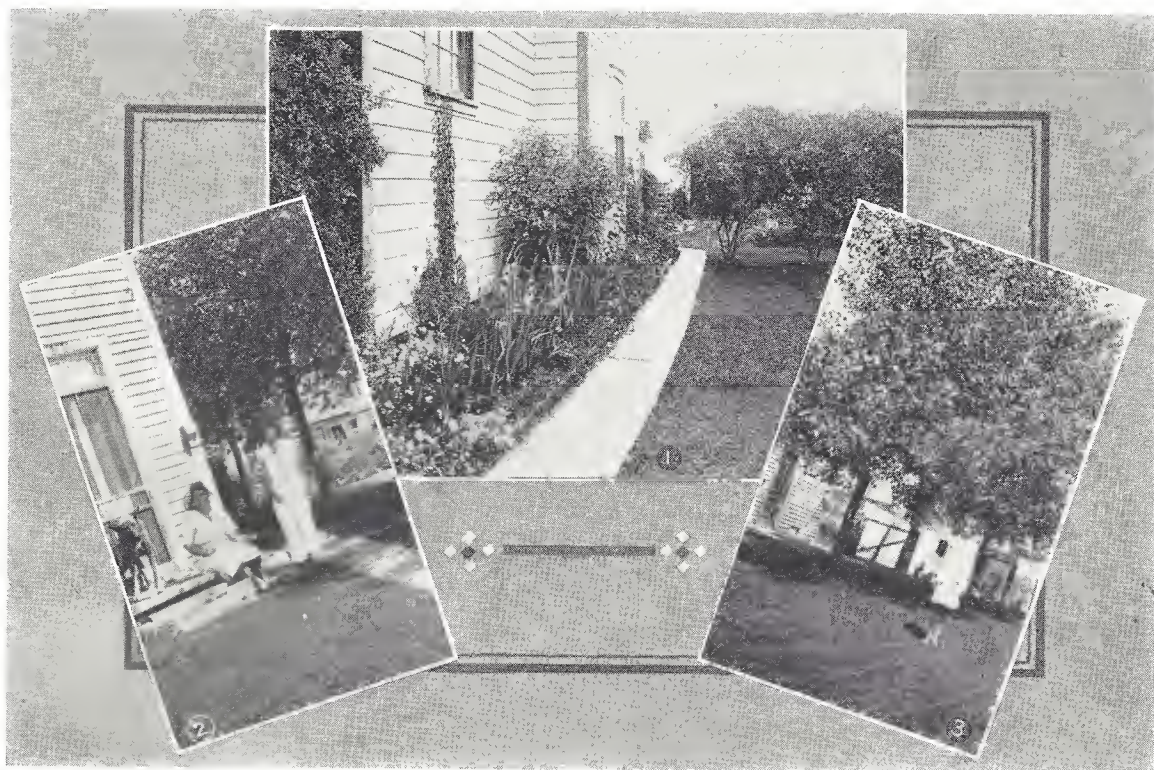
Mr. Chas. Ainsworth, the winner of the second prize, has fourteen years service. He learned to grow flowers in the nearby town of Saratoga and continued this accomplishment when he came to Hanna to reside. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of the Community Council and is quite active in that work.

ROCK SPRINGS

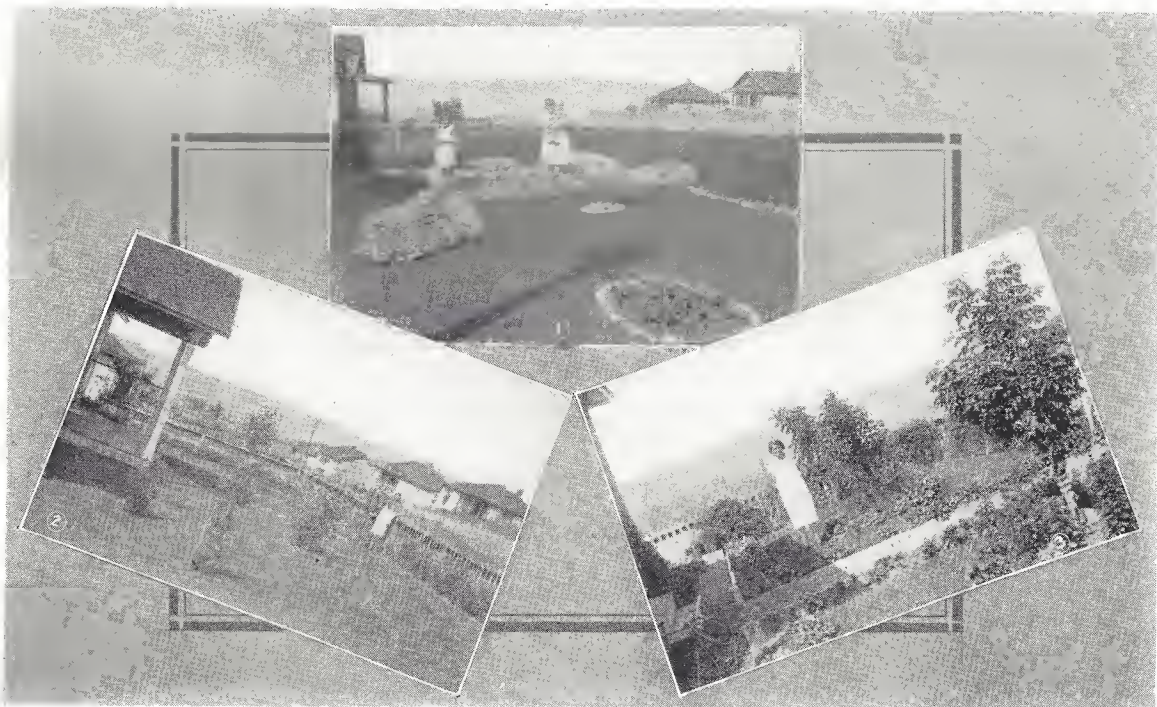
Rock Springs shows many beautiful gardens, the prize winners being first, A. M. Willson; second, Frank Golob; third, Joe Marcina. Mr. Willson



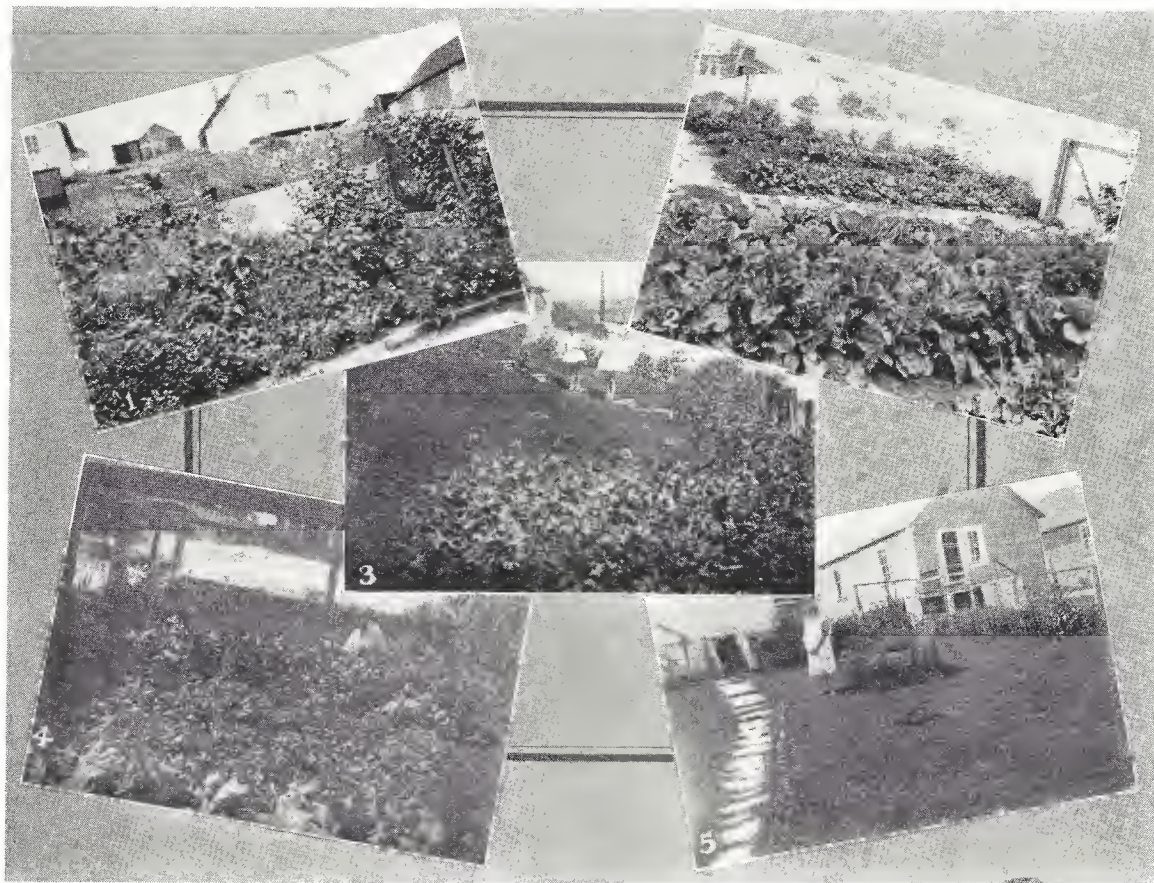
HANNA—(1) First prize: Mr. Evan Jones. (2) Second prize: Chas. Ainsworth.



1. First prize, A. M. Willson, Rock Springs. 2. Second prize garden, Frank Golob—Mrs. Golob and Daughter Francis in garden. 3. Third prize garden, Joe Marcina. Mary in picture.



(1) First prize, Reliance. Horace M. Ainscough. House No. 98.
 (2) Second prize, Edw. Vollack. House No. 140.
 (3) Third prize, William Stark. House No. 135.



WINTON

- (1) Harry T. Lunn, First Prize (divided.) (3) Geo. Phillips, Second Prize (divided.)
 (2) James Herd, First Prize (divided.) (4) Mike Pavlica, Third Prize.
 (5) Frank Charter, Second Prize (divided.)

was a teacher in the Rock Springs Schools until twelve years ago when he entered the service of the Company as car repairer. The Willson garden is one of the most beautiful in Rock Springs and during the summer months attracted much attention. While Mr. Willson may not admit it, we believe Mrs. Willson is the real gardener of the family.

Mr. Frank Golob, who won the second prize, learned to garden in far away Austria, and no one who has seen the Golob yard, with its profusion of lovely flowers, will say that he did not acquire much skill in the art. Entering the service twenty-six years ago, Frank has worked in all of The Union Pacific Mines in Rock Springs. He spends a great deal of time in his garden and says it has been an uphill job and that the first twenty-five years are the worst, but now he feels that, after all the years of hard work, it will be comparatively easy for him to uphold his reputation as a gardener.

Joe Marcina, who won the third prize at Rock Springs, has nineteen years to his service, and also learned his gardening in Austria. Joe is married

and has five children and he says that, with all of the family to help, he finds the job of overseeing very light.

RELIANCE

Reliance has some real gardeners and we have always felt that on this account Reliance is developing into one of the prettiest towns of the Coal Company. Horace Ainscough has had much experience in various parts of the world and has worked for us on different occasions. Born in England, he has lived in South Africa, Australia and the United States. Horace, being a Britisher, reluctantly admits that Mrs. Ainscough, whose native home is in Australia, has played the major part in the development of their fine garden.

Edward Vollack, who won second prize, has been a machinist for nine years at Reliance and has a wife and two children. Mr. Vollack's yard is an exemplification of what can be accomplished with hard work plus lots of faith. Two years ago the yard was a rocky ledge, now it is one of the prettiest gardens in the town.

William Stark, who won the third prize, is entitled to much credit for the splendid showing he

has made. Two years ago his yard was a sand pile, now one of the show places in Reliance. Bill learned to garden in Scotland where he specialized in potatoes. He still follows this to a limited extent, and a good story is told regarding him and one of his neighbors who has a similar liking for growing potatoes. Early last spring Bill was engaged surreptitiously planting by moonlight, a few of his favorite Wyoming early Russets, when his neighbor came sauntering along endeavoring to find out what kind of potatoes Bill was planting. Being unable to find out by visual inspection, he eventually asked, "What kind of potatoes are you planting, Bill?" and Bill replied in a rather exasperated manner, "Raw ones, did you think I was planting boiled ones?"

WINTON

Then we come to Winton where there was keen competition, resulting in five awards for the three prizes, Harry T. Lunn and James Herd tying for the first prize, both put in tremendous energy in their gardens. Mr. Herd has been in Winton eight years, this being his first year to enter the garden contest, his garden and beautiful lawn being most attractive. Mr. Lunn is a persistent gardener and has won prizes on several occasions during his five years residence in Winton. Harry contracted a liking for gardening in his native land in the Mid-

lands of England, where he won many prizes in horticulture, specializing in leeks. He has been unable to reach a satisfactory standard in raising the vegetables at Winton, but he promises bigger and better leeks next year.

George Phillips and Frank Charter, who divided the second prize, have both resided in Winton for several years, and the attractive gardens they have reclaimed from the rock ledges entitles them to real commendation.

Mike Pavlica has resided in Winton for twelve years and has grown wonderful vegetables in that time. It is no mean accomplishment to grow flowers and vegetables at an elevation of 7,000 feet with a relatively short growing season.

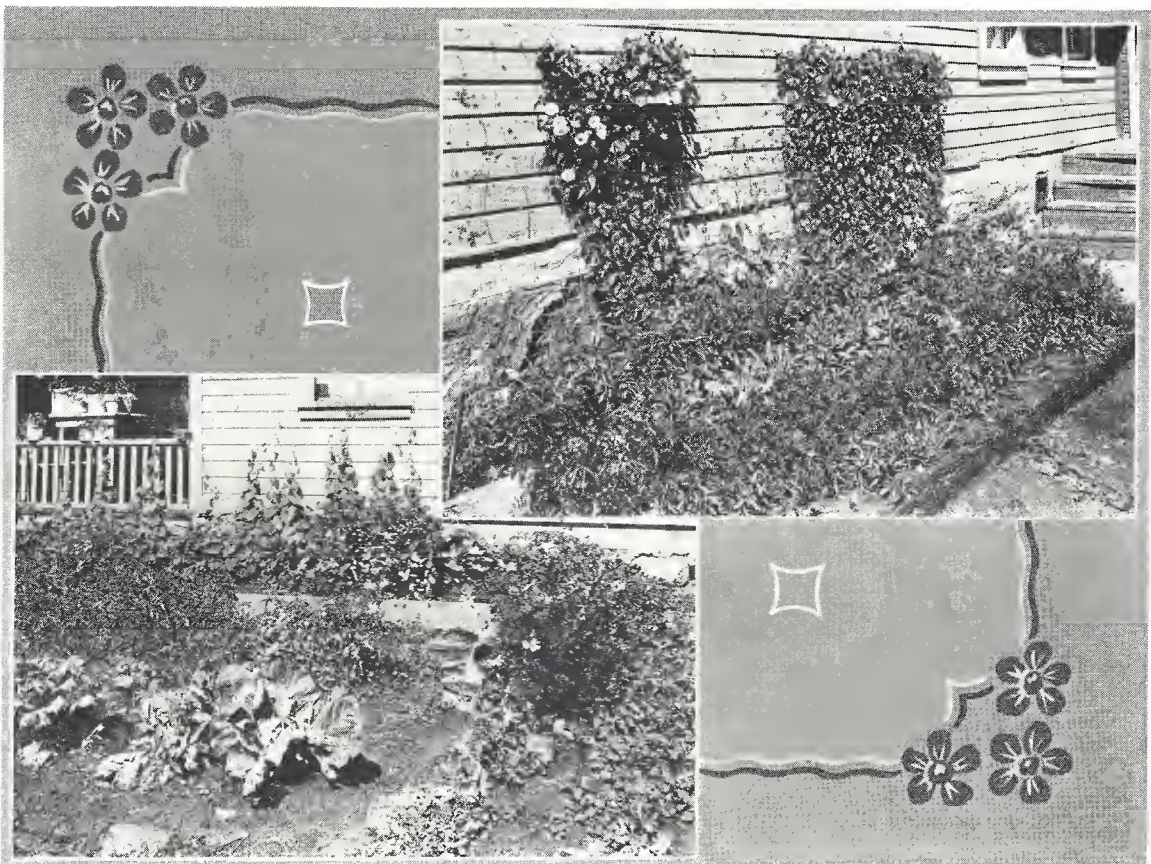
SUPERIOR

Then at Superior, built like Rome on Seven Hills, we have splendid examples of what can be done to beautify the yards.

John Barwick, who came from England seventeen years ago, has worked wonders with his garden on one of these hills. In the summer, Mr. Barwick spends nearly all of his spare time in his garden, which is his hobby.

It is not often that a single man puts forth any effort to improve his surroundings by planting flowers, but such a one is John Koman, who won the second

(Please turn to Page 462.)



SUPERIOR—First prize. John Barwick. "B" Hill. Second prize. John Koman. Above "D" Tipple.

Engineering Department

Black Diamonds Used In Diamond Drilling For Proving Up Coal Seams^(x)

By C. E. SWANN
PART II.

BLUNT EDGE CARBON*

EXPERIENCED drillers prefer used stones to new ones. The used stones are most desirable when any difficult drilling condition is encountered because they have proven their toughness and hardness in previous use. Under conditions where new, sharp-edged stones show excessive loss through chipping and breaking, during the first few runs, old carbons of proven quality, with edges and corners worn away, give much better results.

It seemed, therefore, that a great service would be rendered to drillers if a method was devised by which these extremely desirable used stones could be duplicated, and, after several years of experimental work, a system has been developed for blunting carbon. The introduction of this method of preparing the stones for drill use is the biggest advance made in the carbon industry during the past twenty years.

By this process, sharp edges and corners are removed by grinding carbon against carbon, and the resulting stone duplicates the finest of used stones—not only in shape but also in quality. During the blunting, it is possible to judge each stone very accurately for toughness and hardness—the two important requirements of high grade carbon.

Those who are familiar with well-worn, used carbon of excellent quality will notice the similarity of appearance. After the blunting process is completed, blunt edge carbons are boiled in various acids to remove all dirt and foreign substance. They are not in any way artificially treated to improve the appearance or to fill in the natural pores of the stones. As a consequence, they are somewhat dull and the natural pores appear enlarged. Every care is taken to maintain high standards of grading and the problem, therefore, of selection is eliminated. The operator of limited experience may pick with perfect confidence and without hesitancy.

The economies that these stones are effecting have led to their extensive use under all conditions where well-worn stones prove most desirable. In many cases where loss from chipping or breaking has run exceedingly high, because sharp edged stones were run, very large carbon economies have been effected. This applies to drilling in broken and jagged forma-

tions, in hard formations, and even in the relatively soft ground of some of the oil fields.

The driller is interested in obtaining the very best drilling carbon possible at the lowest obtainable price in comparison with its drilling value. Low carbon cost per foot rather than low initial cost per karat is what interests him. Blunt edge stones are shaped from the very choicest output of the mines. It is the only method whereby carbon can be graded uniformly and accurately, and by which the most desirable shapes can be produced without unnecessary risk and carbon loss on the part of the user.

Blunt edge carbons duplicate fine used stones of proven quality and constitute the very finest drilling carbon to be had.

THE DIAMOND CORE DRILL

The diamond core drill is manufactured in a wide range of sizes. In prospecting for coal in Wyoming, drills producing a core from one inch to two inches in diameter are ordinarily used. These cores give a reliable log of the strata through which the drill passes and dictate to a large extent the methods used for extracting the coal seams. Small drills frequently are transported by airplane, dog-team, mule-back, and even by native carriers, to regions inaccessible to ordinary means of transportation. As a direct opposite, there are enormous drills of several tons weight, capable of drilling large holes to depths of many thousands of feet. The principle involved is essentially the same in all.

The most general use of the diamond core drill is in prospecting, either in mineral, oil or coal formations. Its portability, speed of operation and ability to rapidly and economically drill any formation, regardless of how hard it may be, are its outstanding characteristics.

Briefly, the diamond core drill consists of a crown or ring shaped bit set with diamonds, which cuts or grinds an annular hole. This bit is attached to hollow steel drill rods and rotated and advanced by mechanical means. Diamonds are set into the ring-shaped bit so as to cut or grind away the material in such a way as to leave the center intact in the form of a core, representing an accurate cross-section of the ground penetrated. As the bit rotates and advances, this core is forced up into a specially designed core barrel directly above the bit, and is held in the barrel by means of a spring. The drill is equipped with feeding mechanism, either of screw or hydraulic type, which advances the bit while, at the same time, revolving it. Water, and sometimes mud or other fluid, is forced down through the hol-

*Compiled from R. S. Patrick literature.

low drill rods, core barrel and bit, serving to wash away the cuttings and to supply lubrication.

The core obtained by the diamond drill is an actual sample of the ground penetrated and may be assayed or analyzed. A very common practice is to split the core in half lengthwise, thus retaining half as a permanent record for reference.

The dependability of the information secured from the diamond drill core makes the diamond drill, when equipped with reliable carbon, the most efficient, as well as the most economical, method of prospecting and proving underground resources.

THE DIAMOND DRILL CREW

The crew of a diamond drill generally consists of a setter, two runners and two helpers. This will vary, depending on the size of the drill, the depth of the holes drilled, and whether both night and day shifts are operated.

Economy and success in diamond drilling depends, to a large extent, upon skillful setting of bits and efficient handling of the drill. The crew must, therefore, consist of reliable, experienced men who can be depended upon to work intelligently for the best interests of their employers without close supervision. Drills are frequently operated in remote, out-of-the-way places, which are practically inaccessible by ordinary means of transportation.

Where two or more drills are operated near each other in a formation which does not require frequent bit resetting, a setter sometimes takes care of more than one drill. Ordinarily, however, a setter is in charge of each drill and is responsible for its efficient operation. The setting of bits requires more than skill derived from practice. A setter must also be an experienced drill man and vary his setting to effectively meet frequent changes in formation and drilling conditions.

While the diamond core drill is a very simple piece of machinery, which any stationary engineer can readily learn to operate, there is much more to running a drill than mechanical knowledge. A skillful runner can avoid unnecessary delay and expense and yet maintain the highest possible drilling speed under constantly changing conditions. This knowledge of the action of the bit in varying formations is necessary to successful operation and can be gained only by practical field experience. Ordinarily a drill man starts as a helper or apprentice-runner and much of his experience is gained in that capacity.

The successful diamond drill man must be of a rugged physique in order to withstand the hardships that he is called upon to face. He must possess a great deal of initiative and be thoroughly trustworthy in every way. He is frequently called upon to do exacting work under most difficult conditions and to assume responsibilities not required in many lines of work.

THE VALUE OF THE DIAMOND CORE DRILL IN PROSPECTING AND IN MINE DEVELOPMENT

When one realizes that the core obtained by the

diamond core drill represents an accurate cross-section of the ground penetrated, the importance of the diamond core drill to the mining industry is readily understood.

Mining operations of any consequence should not be undertaken without first determining the location, extent and depth of mineral deposits by systematic diamond drilling. In addition to proving the size and location of the mineralized body, diamond core drilling furnishes information essential to formulating the most efficient plan of operation and indicates the most desirable location of shafts, slopes, drifts, etc.

In the Rocky Mountain Region, owing to the many easily accessible coal seams, due to tilting of the rock strata, the importance of diamond core drilling has not been fully appreciated by the coal mining fraternity until in recent years.

Because the diamond drill can be set up underground to drill in any desired direction, it is of great value and importance in locating additional ore bodies or coal seams and in economically determining the proper location for drifts, raises, winzes, rock slopes, etc. As an example, in an irregular formation, consisting of numerous small ore deposits, a diamond drill bored twenty-two holes of six hundred feet lengths from one set-up, the results indicating the direction and nature of future development.

In addition to its use in exploration, the diamond core drill is frequently employed to drill holes for other purposes in mining, such as drainage, electric conduits, fire control, etc.

THE END.

(In the next issue will appear some other uses for the diamond core drill.)

Early Bibliographical History of Electricity and Magnetism

By D. C. MCKEEHAN

WHILE the future of electricity and magnetism promises to stretch onward into the future in an endless line, its backward reach might seem to be of a definite date because there was a beginning, nevertheless, the student of the early periods, when the science of electricity was in that infancy from which it has emerged, is continually finding that there was early knowledge, of which he was unaware and of which our best libraries are destitute. He finds, as he looks backward, toward the origin of things, in how many points our ancestors in the domain of electric science, had anticipated the discoveries of later date. He finds that again and again, by some rare stroke of insight, the great minds that had devoted themselves to the research of phenomena, had seen many of the things which are commonly regarded as quite modern.

The year 2637 B. C. has been conclusively shown to be the earliest one at which history notes any-

thing resembling the application of the magnetic influence. We credit the Chinese with the discovery of the magnetic compass. It is related that, during the 61st year of the reign of Hoang-ti, whose troops were pursuing the rebellious prince Tcheyeou, lost their way, as well as the course of the wind, and likewise the sight of their enemy, during the heavy fogs prevailing in the plains of Tchou-lon. When Hoang-ti saw this he constructed a chariot upon which stood a prominent female figure which indicated the four points of the compass, and which always turned to the south, whatever might be the direction taken by the chariot. Thus he succeeded in capturing and putting to death the rebellious prince. This was undoubtedly some form of a magnetic needle and it is unfortunate that the device has not been explained.

In 1110 B. C., Tcheon-Koung is said to have taught the use of the needle compass to the envoys from Yona-tchang. This instrument was called tchinan (chariot of the south) and is still the name given to the compass, which leads to the belief that Tcheon-Koung invented the latter. Humboldt says the apparatus was called fse-nan (indication of the south). Homer, the greatest of epic poets, relates that the loadstone was used by the Greeks to direct navigation at the time of the siege of Troy in 1000 B. C. The ancients were acquainted with but two electrical bodies—amber (the Greek word for which is electron) and lyncurium, which was probably the topaz or quartz.

In 600 B. C., the Etruscans are known to have devoted themselves at this period to the study of electricity in an especial manner. They are said to have attracted lightning by shooting arrows of metal into clouds which threatened thunder, and it is asserted that they had a secret method of not only drawing it down from the clouds but of afterwards turning it aside in any desired direction. They recognized different sources of lightning, those coming from the sky which always struck obliquely, and others from the earth, which rose perpendicularly.

In the year 1745 A. D. came the most surprising discovery yet made in the whole business of electricity. This was the accumulation or storage of an electric charge in a glass vessel, called the Leyden jar, after the name of the place where the discovery was made. It consists of a glass jar coated inside and out with tinfoil nearly to the top, the inner coating being usually connected with a metallic knob at the top of the jar and which is held in place by a wooden cover. It is a form of condenser or storage receptacle for static electricity.

The jar may be charged by atmospheric or frictional electricity. After being charged, the accumulated charge may be imparted to other objects by making contact with the knob at the top. One of the first jars built had the capacity of storing enough electricity to ignite gunpowder and to kindle spirits of wine.

Condensers are rated as having a capacity of a certain number of "farads" named in honor of Michael Faraday, whose biography appeared in a previous issue.

Garden and Yard Contests

(Continued from Page 459.)

prize at Superior. John has been employed continuously at Superior for fourteen years, being a hoisting engineer. He is a very exemplary employe, and we have often wondered why, with all of his accomplishments and the large number of eligible girls in Superior, he has not terminated his bachelorhood.

Andrew Boyok is an Austrian Pole who entered our service about two years ago. He is married and is to be congratulated on his success as a gardener during his short residence in Superior.

We should like to mention all who participated in the garden contest and the wonderful beauty they are bringing to the mining towns, but space will not permit; we can only say a word of encouragement to all of you and urge you to "carry on".

Changes In The Union Pacific Coal Company Staff

(Continued from Page 446.)

gineering work. He retained this position until 1927, when he was transferred as Resident Engineer at Superior, remaining in this position for one year. From 1928 to 1929 he was working as Assistant to Director of Mechanical Loading, and from 1929 to May, 1930 he was Foreman of Mechanical Loading in No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs. From May, 1930 till the date of his appointment as Supervisor of Ventilation, he has been employed as Acting Supervisor. Mr. Knill has entered upon his new duties with characteristic energy. Mr. Knill is married and has one child.

The Engineer's "If"

- If you can swing an axe or wield a brushhook
Or drive a stake or drag a chain all day;
- If you can scribble figures in a notebook
Or shoot a range pole half a mile away;
- If you can run a transit or a level
Or move a target up and down a rod;
- If you fear neither man nor devil
And know yourself and trust the living God—
- If you can wade a swamp or swim a river
Nor fear the depths nor yet the dizzy heights;
- If you can stand the cold without a shiver
And take the "Higgins Ink" to bed o' nights;
- If you can be an Eskimo and a Nigger
And try to be a Gentleman to boot;
- If you can use a guessing stick to figure
And know a coefficient from a root—

If you can sight through tropics heats' refraction
Or toil all day beneath the sun;
If you can get a sort of satisfaction
Out of knowing that you've got a job well done;
If you can turn a thumb screw with your fingers
When they're so cold that they are numb;
If you can work as long as daylight lingers
And not complain or think you're going some—

If your calculus and descriptive are forgotten
And your algebra just serves you fairly well;
If your drafting and your lettering are rotten
And your Trautwine's always handy by to tell;
If you can close a traverse without fudging
Or check a line of levels by a foot;
If you can set a slope stake just by judging
And never kick a tripod with your foot—

If you can run a line where you are told
And make it stay somewhere upon the map;
If you can read your notes when they get cold
And know that contours mustn't overlap;
If you can line a truss or top a rivet
Or make a surly foreman come across;
If you can take an order as well as give it
And not have a secret pity for the boss—

If you can climb a stool and not feel lonely
Nor have your head turned by a swivel chair;
If you can reach your judgments slowly
And make your rulings always just and fair;
If you can work with men of brawn and sinew
And like the men and make them like you, too;
If you can give yourself and all that's in you
And make the others give their best, too—

If you can boast a college education,
Or if you've got a sheepskin you can forget;
If you can get a living wage as compensation,
And give a little more than what you get;
If you meet either triumph or disaster
And treat them without favor nor with fear;
You'll be a Man and your own Master
But what is more you'll be an Engineer.

—Exchange.

(Submitted by James T. Whalen and taken from the "Acropolitan," Montana School of Mines.)

Mormon People Erect a New House of Worship at Rock Springs

IN THE early Seventies, many Mormon people were attracted to Rock Springs through the operation of the coal mines. Some of these people came from Utah, some from the eastern states, and some, who came principally from the British Isles, were converted into the faith.

For some years these people maintained a religious organization, holding church and Sunday

school in the homes of the different members. In April, 1875, it was decided to organize a branch of the church and Mr. John McBride was installed as presiding elder, this branch continuing under his leadership for a period of seven years. During 1882 the church was reorganized with Mr. James B. Syme as president. Mr. Syme labored in this capacity for a period of four years, later going to Lyman, Wyoming, which place has since been his home. On December 19th, 1886, it was decided to build a house of worship and this was erected on the present church site, the lot being donated by Mr. Joseph Young, a prominent business man of Rock Springs, now deceased. On the completion of the old church, during 1886, Mr. Joseph Soulsby was president of the church, he holding this position for six years. On May 16th, 1892, the branch church was organized into a ward with Mr. Soulsby installed as Bishop; he remained in this capacity for thirteen years. In addition to his duties as Bishop, Mr. Soulsby worked in The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mines Nos. 4 and 9 as Mine Foreman. In 1905 Mr. James Crookston, now of Salt Lake City, was appointed Bishop, continuing in this capacity for thirteen years. Bishop Crookston is somewhat of a poet and often remembers his friends in Rock Springs by sending them sonnets from his pen.

Succeeding Bishop Crookston, Mr. John B. Young, at present residing in Rock Springs, was elected to the office of Bishop. Bishop Young was admirably fitted for the position and gave complete satisfaction to his parishioners for the ten years he officiated as Bishop. In 1928 Bishop Young was succeeded by Mr. Joseph I. Williams, who is presiding Bishop at the present time. It is largely due to the energy and foresight of Bishop Williams that a new church has recently been completed, this church being a credit to the Mormon people of this vicinity. Mr. Williams, in addition to his duties with the church, is a splendid community worker, spending a great deal of time with the Boy Scouts, he being the Scout Executive for Southwestern Wyoming.

The Mormon people are to be congratulated on the high type of men who have filled the office of Bishop since the organization of the church, and it is due to this fact that the Mormon church today



New Mormon Church at Rock Springs, Wyoming.

is one of the most progressive and prosperous denominations in Rock Springs.

The new church is located on Blair Avenue, between B and C Streets, and is a modern structure, designed to meet the needs of the church for many years to come. The main floor is divided into two large rooms, one for a chapel and the other for the social activities of the church. The chapel is equipped with a rostrum, choir seats and an electric organ, and has a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty people. The social hall is equipped with a stage and radio, and has facilities for putting on motion pictures. These rooms are separated by folding doors so that they can be thrown into one large room in case of large meetings.

Downstairs, the church is divided into seven large class rooms, baptismal font, lavatories and furnace room. There is also a kitchen, fully equipped, and a large banquet room.

Mrs. James R. Dewar Dies In California

Mrs. James R. Dewar (nee Caroline H. Althaus) after a lingering illness of about ten years, borne with true Christian fortitude, passed away on Thursday, October 9th, 1930, at the Glendale Sanitarium. Services were held at the Lincoln Heights Mortuary, Los Angeles, on Monday afternoon, October 13th, the Chaplain and quartette from the Sanitarium officiating. Rev. F. W. Paap, in charge, and a short service also at the grave. Interment was in Inglewood Cemetery in which her mother is also buried.

Born in Omaha, attended school there, graduating from High School in 1893, the year of the World's Fair at Chicago. Married at Omaha in June, 1898.

During her prolonged illness, she had lived and been a hospital patient at Denver, Phoenix, Los Angeles and Glendale.

The wealth of beautiful flowers and presence of a large number of friends testified to the esteem in which she was held.

Among the pall-bearers were several former residents of Rock Springs—Augustine Kendall, Harry Carleson, Robert Muir, J. Auerbach and Fred Wheeler.

The President's Own Band Gives Two Concerts In Rock Springs

ON OCTOBER second the United States Marine Band rendered two concerts in Rock Springs. Both concerts were given in the Union Pacific Old Timers Building and were well attended.

The concert in the afternoon was mainly for the school children of the district surrounding, and it is safe to say that every boy and girl that could

get inside the building was there. Incidentally Captain Branson paid a splendid compliment to the Rock Springs school children when he stated that the Band had never performed before a more orderly and attentive crowd. It is no small job for upwards of 2,000 children of all ages to maintain comparative quiet for a period of two hours.

The crowd of children was magnificently handled by the aid of the American Legion Archie Hay Post, who made it possible for the Band to come here. Fire men were placed at strategic points around the building, while the concert was in progress. The teachers generally accompanied their pupils and Mayor Bunning furnished a number of Traffic Officers to handle the large crowd on the street adjacent to the building, the result being that not an accident of any kind resulted in handling the large number of children. Superintendent Thompson stayed on the job personally until the last boy and girl were on their way home.

In years to come the school children of Rock Springs will remember with pleasure the concert given by the United States Marine Band and thank those who made it possible for them to attend.

The evening concert was attended by almost 1,200 adults, the smaller number attending in the evening being no doubt caused by the stormy weather. Those who attended were well repaid.

It is almost impossible to describe the effect the music by this wonderful Band had on the audience. It was the finest exhibition of what can be accomplished by men trained to play musical instruments under the most rigid military regulations, and the Band upheld its splendid reputation at both of its Rock Springs concerts.

And now a word about the organization that stood sponsor for the Band's performances here. Early this year members of the American Legion Archie Hay Post began consulting with the people of Rock Springs regarding the desirability of bringing the band here. On account of the guarantee of \$1800.00 required, many felt that Rock Springs could not and should not bring the band on account of the very high guarantee required, but the Legion boys after having canvassed the situation decided the venture was feasible and, despite many discouragements, they set themselves to the task with the same unflinching courage that carried them through many a tight place during their war service.

In putting over the project, they performed a real service and are entitled to the sincere thanks of the community and the people generally will not be unmindful of the splendid spirit back of the desire of the Legion to provide a splendidly worth-while entertainment for this community.

TAK' BIGGER STEPS

Father was walking to the church with Johnnie. Noticing his son's boots looked much cleaner than usual, he enquired, "Have ye got on yer new buits, Johnnie?" "Yes, Faither." "Ah weel, tak' bigger steps."

Vacation Stories

A Trip Through Western Canada

By DAVE MILLER.

FOR the vacationist, Western Canada offers something almost unique. There's only one way of gaining any real conception of the wonderlands of Western Canada, and that is to see it. Perhaps one would think it too far to go for a two or three weeks' vacation and that the inconveniences and technicalities of entering a foreign country too great to attract our attention.

Upon investigation, we find it possible to drive from Rock Springs to Calgary in three days over improved highways and will decide that it is not so far as a trip through Yosemite in California. The Canadian Government makes every effort to attract tourists, and so has lifted almost all restrictions at the border. There is no passport to get ready. The formality of entering the Dominion is not much more complicated than registering to vote. Cars and camp equipment are admitted duty free under a permit for sixty days. It is not necessary to post a bond or anything of that sort if one enters as a tourist, so the three objections, those of distance, time and entrance, are removed.

The shortest and best way to go is directly north, through the Yellowstone National Park to Livingston, Montana. From there a good gravel road runs through White Sulphur Springs to Great Falls. A side trip can be made through Glacier National Park and then one may proceed north through Browning and Babb, Montana, to Waterton Lakes, crossing the line at Carway, Alberta.

There are seven areas in Western Canada that the Dominion Government has set aside as National Parks. Four of these areas are almost contiguous and lie directly west of Calgary, and of which Banff and Lake Louise form the principal attractions. To the northwest of Carway lies the Waterton Lakes Park, which is really an extension of Glacier Park, Montana. This reserve is the smallest of the Canadian Parks, but it contains a maximum of scenery in a minimum of space. On entering from the north we come upon a long lake broken by twin promontories of rock into two parts each as blue as the heart of a sapphire. Curving bays, picturesque snow capped mountains and thick pine forests frame the picture with luxuriant green. Rising from the very water edge, are great peaks, circling the lake in the shape of a huge horse shoe. This is a place where one would be well content to spend several days. The Prince of Wales Hotel, built in the Swiss Chalet style, by the Great Northern Railroad, accomodates tourists.

From here we may go on to Cardston and McLeod and thence north about one hundred seventy five miles, to Calgary, a city something like Denver,

which has not decided whether it belongs to the mountains or the plains. Calgary holds an annual Stampede, the Canadian rival of Cheyenne's famous Frontier Days. From Calgary we turn west, along the valley of the Bow River to the Rocky Mountains, and on to Banff. Banff (named for its ancestor in Scotland) has been a well-known resort since 1887. This modest beginning has grown into a sizable town with cafes, hotels and camping grounds, all catering to wants of the tourist. The Banff Springs Hotel, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is a baronial castle of immense size and striking magnificence. Banff has become famous for its wondrous mountain scenery, its hot sulphur springs and for its famous Highland Gathering, which is arranged as a series of contests, attracting talent from all of Canada, parts of the United States and Scotland. During this celebration, which is held every year during the first week in September, one may see tartans of every Scottish clan, hear pipe bands with a thousand pipers in unison, see Scotch sports and fine Scotch costume dancing at their best. Banff is noted for its wonderful climate and magnificent mountain scenery.

After the celebration we travel on toward Lake Louise, a distance of forty five miles, over a fine gravel road through the Bow River valley. Along this route we see Paradise Valley, Mt. Rundle, Mt. Assiniboine, the Three Sisters, Pilot Mountain, Ten Peaks and many others. in fact this region is



Peaks near Moraine Lake, near Lake Louise.



Four generations. Dave Miller (Author), small son (David), Grandmother (Mrs. David Miller), Father (David W. Miller).

thought by many to be the finest mountain region in the world. The peaks rise like huge towers above the narrow valley floor and one, Mt. Assiniboine, rises with impressive grandeur to a height of 11,800 feet. Castle Mountain deserves mention, too, for it resembles a massive ancient castle which one long remembers.

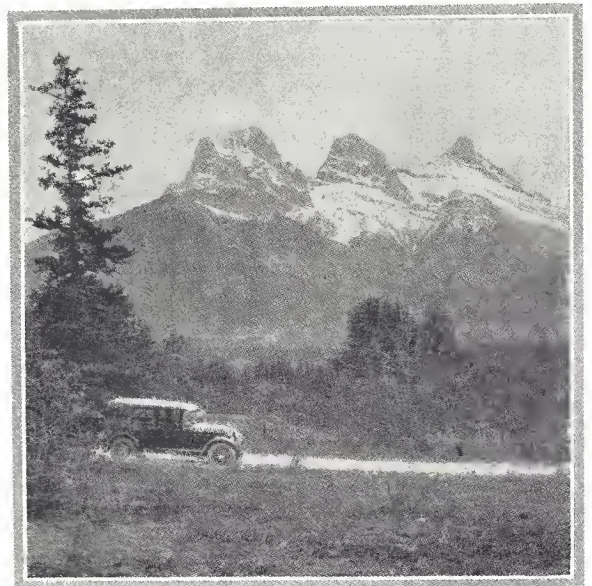
Lake Louise, one of the most perfect scenic gems in the world, is a glacial cirque lake, emerald green in color, with dazzling white Victoria Glacier at the farther end and sombre pine covered peaks, which rise almost perpendicularly out of the east side. Nearby in all directions, we see the snow covered ranges. This is a sight which once seen will never be forgotten. There are many other beautiful lakes to be seen in the world, but they lack the wondrous combination of glaciers, mountains and fine forests which makes Lake Louise one of the great landscape masterpieces of the world. Here the Canadian Pacific Railroad has built another large seven hundred room hotel, the Chateau Lake Louise, to accomodate its tourist traffic, which grows every year.

From Lake Louise, the road takes us up and up, to the Great Divide, through the Kicking Horse Pass, and down along the Western slope of the Kicking Horse river to Golden, B. C. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad also follows this route, in fact a part of the highway follows

an old abandoned railroad grade. It is near here that the railroad has built the famous spiral tunnels to eliminate excessive grades and curves that made operation so costly over its original location. This route, called the Kicking Horse Trail is so named after the River, (one of the tributaries of the Columbia River), which the Railroad follows for nearly fifty miles. At Wapta, B. C., the road again picks up the old railroad grade and utilizes it for the descent of the western slope. Old rock cuts, along this route, afford many lookout points, where it is well worth while to pause for these places give wonderful views of the valleys of the Yoho and the Kicking Horse Rivers, also the great peaks, Cathedral, Stephen, Burgess, Field and Wapta, which tower nearly a mile above the valley floor.

From Field, B. C., the highway continues westward, following the river. For the first few miles the way is open, but gradually the walls begin to close in, until about six miles below Leancoil, B. C., the road, river and railway enter the great canyon of the Kicking Horse River. This is a magnificent gorge ten miles long, with rocky walls rising thousands of feet above and converging at the bottom until it is no more than thirty feet across. There was no room during construction for the highway on the floor, so engineers were forced to find a way along the side of the canyon. As we proceed, we climb up and up, until we come within seven miles of Leancoil, where we are six hundred feet above the river. Looking down, we see a train pass which looks like a toy, men working on the tracks look like midgets, yet the road is wide and safe to traverse.

From this point the road widens again and continues on down grade to Golden in the Columbia River valley for sixty miles to the junction of another route, leading over Vermillion Pass, known



Three Sister Peaks, near Banff.

as the Banff-Windermere road. This road leads through the Kootenay National Park, another great area of glaciers, rugged peaks and pine covered hills. There are hot mineral springs at Radium and nearby another beautiful mountain lake known as Lake Windermere.

The Banff-Windermere road continues south to Cranbrook, B. C., where two routes are open, one through Fernie and the Crow's Nest Pass and the other to Kingsgate, B. C., another port of entrance. Going by way of Fernie through the Crows Nest Pass back to McLeod, and Cardston, one may complete the circle. The Crow's Nest Pass is a comparatively narrow valley on both sides of the divide, but the scenery is not so inspiring as farther to the north. Along this pass are located some of the largest coal mines in Canada, thick, steeply inclined and highly gaseous seams. The output is mainly used by the railroad for steam fuel. Passing through Frank, Alberta, we see the tragic Frank landslide, where in 1905 a section of the overhanging mountain broke loose and buried the little mining town of Frank.

The other route from Cranbrook takes us to Kingsgate, B. C. across the international line, back into the U. S. and on into the "Inland Empire", to Spokane, Washington. This road is through a virgin forest most of the way and furnishes another inspiring passage. South from Spokane we reach the Lincoln Highway, thence home again to Rock Springs. Should we decide to continue west from Cranbrook, B. C. to Vancouver and on down the coast, we find that our cars will have to be shipped over Kootenay lake by boat as the road which is under construction will not be finished this year.

The entire mountain circle if entered in from Calgary covers about three hundred fifteen miles. Those who decide to take this trip will be impressed by the transition of the level prairies of Alberta to the snow covered peaks of British Columbia, and the gradual approach to the mountains across miles and miles of plains. Everywhere natural conditions have been preserved. However, provisions have been made for the comfort of tourists, such as camp cabins, cafes and hotels.

Those who may decide to take this trip can hardly fail to be impressed by the beauty and splendor of the western part of Canada and will agree with the man who said, "See America First."

A Three Day Trip Into the Mountains North of Rock Springs

By MRS. JEANETTE BLACK

I WAS one of a party which left Rock Springs on August 29th, 1930, bound to the North Country for a brief vacation. In the party were M. W. Medill and family, his brother Duncan and nephew

of Clinton, Indiana, Jack Forbes of Rock Springs, and myself.

The drive from Rock Springs was extremely interesting, although largely through desert country. Twenty-eight miles north of Rock Springs, we passed what is known as the Well, where John Zembo (about twenty-five years ago) put down a well to a depth of 150 feet and encountered a flow of good water. During the early freighting days this was a real oasis as it provided a good supply of water for the freighters and their animals. In the early spring many thousands of sheep are sheared here annually.

Ten miles north of the Well brought us to Eden Valley. Here, where a few years ago was a desert, one finds fertile farms, and many kinds of crops being raised, including wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and alfalfa. Some splendid results have recently been obtained here in the bee raising industry.

Pinedale was reached in time for lunch. Although one hundred miles from railroad communication, one finds a bustling up-to-date town which has a beautiful setting, surrounded as it is by lofty mountain peaks whose summits are wreathed in perpetual snow. In the distance is easily discernable Fremont Peak, named after General John C. Fremont who, on August 15th, 1842, scaled this peak to an altitude of 13,790 feet and thereon planted the Stars and Stripes. Lying as it does between the Irish Canal and the Fremont Irrigation Ditch, with Pine Creek flowing through the town, Pinedale has an abundance of fine water. Many Rock Springs people are building summer homes in this beautiful town.

After leaving Pinedale we travelled up the Green River Valley, thence across the Fall Creek Divide, where we could look over the fertile Green River and Fall River Valleys.

Passing down Fall River to the head of Hoback Canyon the scenery is indescribably beautiful, with rugged gorges and towering rocks, the latter reminding one of great castles. These mountains, being heavily wooded with pines, make a scene which will remain a pleasant memory for a long time to come.

Leaving the Hoback Canyon, we travelled up the Snake River to the beautiful town of Jackson, where people come from all over to visit during the summer months. The majestic Tetons are visible from Jackson.

From Jackson we drove up the Gros Ventre River to Slide Lake, which was formed during 1925 by a great mountain slide blocking the Gros Ventre River and inundating several valuable ranches. The following year this obstruction was partially removed by high water, the town of Kelly, with the exception of the church, being entirely destroyed.

From Slide Lake we saw mountains of the most gorgeous coloring of green against the red and white sandstones and shales, these making a lasting and vivid impression.



Left—Fall River Divide.

Upper—Party at Russold Lodge.

Right—Plenty of fish for all.

About 4:30 P. M. we arrived at the Russold Lodge, which has a most beautiful setting. The streams and lakes in the vicinity of the Lodge are a real sportsman's paradise, as reflected by the trout shown in the photo, one of the party landing a trout weighing four and one-half pounds.

At the Lodge two old friends, former residents of Winona, Ill., now of Idaho Falls, were met. It was over thirty-five years since the friends from Illinois had seen each other and much reminiscing was indulged in around the camp fire during the night.

The return was over the same route and the pleasantest memory of the summer is the brief vacation the party enjoyed by stream and lake and murmuring pine.

Sandy's Fatal Wreck

By GEORGE PAUL

THE limited tore madly on—the engineer did stare.

The miles rolled by like 60 but the bridge it wasn't there!

The farmer's daughter heard the train and realized her plight.

Her cheeks grew white as tablecloths when she beheld the sight.

"What shall I do, O mother dear, to save the dashing train?

It makes my heart go jumpy-jump and whirligigs my brain."

Her mother never answered her; her mother never heard;

Her mother dear had druv to town without a pleasant word.

The gal leaped through the kitchen door, she jumped the garden gate,

She ran along the river's edge; she wished that she might skate.

She gave a wild, ecstatic bound and leaped upon the track.

She felt the goose flesh forming down the middle of her back.

"O mother dear, why did you fear to buy me a red skirt?

It is no more a luxury than brother Billy's shirt.

What can I do without a skirt of flaming red to wave?

"Twould save a hundred passengers from plunging to their grave."

She hit her chest a stunning blow and slammed her yellow crown

And then she yelled, "I'll flag that train or you kin knock me down!"

She seized her Mother Hubbard dress and yanked it from her shoulder,

And as the wind ran down her spine she grew a whole heap bolder.

"I'll step behind this nice fat pole they use to telegraph

And give the train the danger sign, then have a hearty laugh."

Now Sandy Parks, the engineer, beheld the Mother Hubbard

That showed just like the flapping doors of some old family cupboard.

The brakes they gave a frightful screech, the train began to falter

Just like a calf that finds itself all mixed up with the halter.

Right on the brink the train did stop—it did, upon my soul,

But Sandy didn't take his optics off that signal near the pole.

Thus ends this tale of Traveldom,—it ends right here, by heck.

The train and passengers were safe, but Sandy was a wreck.

—*The Locomotive Engineers Journal*

Rock Springs Mourns Passing of Mrs. Mary Angelovic

There passed away on October 3rd, Mrs. Mary Angelovic, at the ripe old age of 94. This remarkable lady had been in apparent good health until a few days preceeding her passing. Her death occurred while other members of the family were in attendance at church.

Born in Czecho-Slovakia on March 6th, 1836, she was married at an early age and came with her husband to this country a quarter of a century ago. Her husband (Andrew Angelovic) predeceased her several years. Three of her sons (Steve, Shandow and Valentine) are in the employ of the company at Rock Springs and are Old Timers with 35 to 40 years service. She leaves to mourn her loss two other sons and one daughter (Mrs. Mary Bujnov-



Mrs. Mary Angelovic with her granddaughter-in-law, Mrs. John Angelovic.

ski), forty-five grandchildren, sixteen great-grandchildren and fourteen great-great-grandchildren.

She, as above stated, was a remarkable person, being in possession of all her faculties, able to read and sew without the aid of glasses, was a constant daily attendant at the North Side Catholic Church until a couple of years since when she fell and broke her hip. She was a gracious host and will be missed by a large circle of friends and relatives. Interment took place on Sunday, October 5th, at St. Joseph Cemetery, services at North Side Catholic Church.

The Penalty

"I want a job."

"Have you a trade—machinist, tool maker, carpenter?"

"No."

"Any office experience?"

"No."

Automatically the applicant has relegated himself to the army of unskilled workmen. This classification is inevitable. Such dialogues as above are almost daily occurrences in every employment department.

Victims of wasted and neglected years are suddenly brought face to face with the reality of a life of common labor—none the less honorable than any other labor—but stripped of many advantages skilled labor possesses.

One wonders in these days of ward schools, township high schools, city high schools, manual schools, trade schools, or the opportunities of learning a trade what these men have been doing.

The last quarter of a century has offered better schooling advantages than at any previous time in our history.

It is deplorable that so many young men have permitted themselves to ignore opportunities of fitting themselves for a better chance in life's battle.

However, they still have a final opportunity to escape the monotonous routine of common labor. The road runs through reading, studying, thinking, conscientious application to duty, no matter how small the task may be, and a determination to reach higher levels.

Many a young man has thus rescued himself, and risen to the heights.

It is not impossible for any young man to do otherwise if he has the necessary backbone, persistence and ambition.

GENERALS DIE IN BED

The private was nearly scared out of his wits when the enemy attacked. Dropping everything he fled as fast as his feet would let him. Soon he was halted by an officer:

"Here, you coward, what do you mean by running away like that?"

"I'm sorry, Sergeant, but I lost my head."

"Sergeant? I'm no Sergeant, I'm your General."

"Gee, General, have I run that far?"

Knowing Wyoming

Do you know that Wyoming has eleven National Forest Reserves all or a part within its boundaries? Count them: Hayden, Medicine Bow, Sundance, Big Horn, Shoshone, Targhee, Teton, Bonneville, Wyoming, Palisade and Ashley.

Do you know that Wyoming leads the other States of the Union in coal reserves?

Do you know that Wyoming has the largest light oil territory in the world (located in the Salt Creek District), a portion of the moneys therefrom in taxation going to support our schools, Sweetwater County's proportion in 1929 being \$12,336.41?

Do you know that the natural gas fields surrounding Rock Springs are the largest extant, our supply mainly drawn from the south part of the county; Ogden, Salt Lake City and many other cities and towns intervening are also supplied from this district and efforts are now being made to extend to Pocatello, Idaho, and other cities in the West?

Do know that large shipments of turkeys are yearly being made to the Atlantic seaboard, other poultry and their by-products (eggs, of course) having a yearly showing reaching to the three millions of dollars class?

Do you know that in Wyoming alfalfa, beans, wheat, rye, barley, sugar beets, oats, corn, potatoes, etc., etc., are largely raised, that the dairy industry is growing fast, our own Eden Valley garden spot holding up its end? Cattle and hogs have not been overlooked, and sheep (on which we stand second in production in the United States, and on shipment of wool as well). Why! we are there and over, the assessed value of sheep alone being approximately forty millions of dollars, (\$40,000,000.00).

Do you know Wyoming has large hematite iron mines at Hartville (Platte County) and a large undeveloped field north of Rawlins in the Seminoe Range?

Do you know Wyoming has gold in many locations, Encampment (Carbon County), Albany County, in Fremont County, near South Pass, Miner's Delight, Atlantic City, Lewiston, etc?

Do you know Wyoming has valuable copper deposits in many of its counties?

Do you know Wyoming has marble in six counties?

Do you know Wyoming has bentonite in some twelve of its counties?

Do you know Wyoming has gypsum in Albany County, (largest known deposit)?

Do you know Wyoming has potash (leucite) surrounding Rock Springs and Superior?

Do you know Wyoming has oil shale (containing millions of barrels of crude oil) in Rock Springs and Green River districts?

Do you know Wyoming has A-1 clay at Parco

from which fine face and building brick are being made?

Do you know Wyoming has 25 cheese factories with an output of five tons daily? Some \$40,000.00 is paid out monthly to Wyoming milk producers, located on the western border of the state, in Lincoln County. Mighty good cheese, too!

Do you know that wool produced in Wyoming in the season of 1930 totaled 28,710,000 pounds compared with 26,000,000 pounds in 1929, our state ranking third amongst the nation's wool producers, exceeded only by Texas and Montana?

Do you know that nearly all the 48 states are represented in the Hall of Fame except Wyoming? Who will start a movement looking to Wyoming (which has not yet been recognized) getting representation? Senator Francis E. Warren, ex-Governor, Senator Joseph M. Carey, Jim Bridger, and others are suggestions.

Do you know that the production of carbon black in 1929 amounted to 366,442,000 pounds, an increase over the previous year of 47 per cent. Over 264 billion cubic feet of natural gas was burned in its manufacture. Wyoming has four of these plants, but only one in operation at this time, it being located in the Lance Creek District, Niobrara County, on the eastern boundary. For the enlightenment of the uninformed, carbon black is a soot produced by the imperfect combustion of natural gas and its use is confined to the manufacture of printers' ink, lampblack, some grades of paint, etc. There are not many firms engaged in this industry in the United States as it has been frowned upon in certain localities, being considered detrimental to the growth of vegetation and farm crops, due to particles floating through the air.

Wyoming (in the latest issue of "Who's Who") is represented by 62 names, while 11 others named in the publication (living in other sections of the country) were born in our State. As they say over the phone in England, "Are you there"?

Thanksgiving Day

By proclamation of the President, and of the Governors of the various States, the last Thursday in November is set apart as Thanksgiving Day. The Dominion of Canada celebrates the occasion on the third Thursday of the month. Services are held in most of the churches of the land, the day in New England is looked upon as a time for a family reunion, in other regions it partakes of a Harvest Home Festival, the churches or edifices being suitably decorated with fruits and flowers, after which a big dinner is customarily served in the homes, turkey being the "piece de resistance". Immediately after the gathering of the first harvest in 1621, the Pilgrims scheduled a day for thanks at Plymouth. The Massachusetts Bay Colony first recognized the day in 1630 and at odd times afterwards until 1680 when the day was made an annual affair.

President George Washington appointed Thurs-

day, November 26th, 1789, as a day of thanksgiving; President Madison, responding to resolutions of Congress, designated a day for thanksgiving at the close of the War of 1812. In 1858, proclamations were issued by the Governors of a majority of the States and Territories with the same idea in view. It remained for President Lincoln to appoint the last Thursday of November in 1864 as Thanksgiving Day, since which time each succeeding President has followed his example.

The day usually signifies the close of the football season and these hotly contested games are attended by hundreds of thousands of people interested in this great sport.

A few recipes for a menu fitting the celebration are here given for the benefit of our readers:

A SIMPLE DINNER

Fruit Cocktail

Olives	Radishes	Celery	Pickled Peaches
	Chicken (with rice)		
Squash	Cauliflower	Sprouts	
	Cranberry Jelly		
	Tomato and Lettuce Salad		
	Nuts and mints		
Apple Pie	Cheese	Coffee	

A MORE PRETENTIOUS DINNER

Oyster Soup

	Soda Crackers	Cheese Straws	
Celery	Olives	Pickled Onions or Peaches	
	Turkey	Oyster dressing	
	Giblet Gravy		
Beans	Peas	Sweet Potatoes	Cauliflower
		Combination Salad	
Mince Pie	Cheese	Grapes	Nuts Mints
		Coffee	

Thanksgiving

By VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

(In *Hygeia Monthly*.)

Here is a truth the flaming autumn teaches;

Here are the tidings all good harvests tell:

"Who grows from day to day in love and beauty
And understanding thanks his Maker well!"

God asks no sudden pausing from our duties

That we may shout abroad His Name and praise,
For He would rather hear the homely clatter
Of household things on busy, useful days.

These trees that stand here, ready for the winter,

Had not one voice to cry, "We love You, God!"
And yet, who else has proved affection better
Than they who drew rich splendor from dull sod?

These leafless vines could sing no alleluias,

Nor fill the vineyard with smooth hymns of love,
But luscious grapes they dangled from frail tendrils
Were proof enough to Him who watched above.

So, through this year, if we have not lived gladly,
Brave as the winter, gentle as the spring,

Calm as the summer, keen for fall's fulfillment,
Now chaff and husks are all the thanks we bring!

Here is a truth the flaming autumn teaches;

Here are the tidings all good harvests tell:
"Who grows from day to day in love and beauty
And understanding thanks his Maker well!"

A Man's Thanksgiving

A Man's Thanksgiving: God of common sense, I give Thee thanks for the heavy blows of pain that drive me back from perilous ways into harmony with the laws of my being; for stinging whips of hunger and cold that urge to bitter strivings and glorious achievement; for steepness and roughness of the way and staunch virtues gained by climbing over jagged rocks of hardship and stumbling through dark and pathless sloughs of discouragement; for the acid blight of failure that has burned out of me all thought of easy victory and toughened my sinews for fiercer battles and greater triumphs; for mistakes I have made, and the priceless lessons I have learned from them; for disillusion and disappointment that have cleared my vision and spurred my desire; for strong appetites and passions and the power they give when under pressure and control; for my imperfections that give me keen delight of striving toward perfection.

God of common good and human brotherhood, I give Thee thanks for siren songs of temptation that lure and entangle and the understanding of other men they reveal; for the weaknesses and failings of my neighbors and the joy of lending a helping hand; for my own shortcomings, sorrows and loneliness, that give me a deeper sympathy for others; for ingratitude and misunderstanding and the gladness of service without other reward than self-expression.—(Arthur W. Newcomb.)

November

The mellow year is hasting to its close;
The little birds have almost sung their last,
Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast—
That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows;—
The patient beauty of the scentless rose,
Oft with the morn's hoar crystal quaintly glassed,
Hangs a pale mourner for the summer past,
And makes a little summer where it grows:—
In the chill sunbeam of the faint brief day
The dusky waters shudder as they shine;
The russet leaves obstruct the straggling way
Of oozy brooks, which no deep banks define,
And the gaunt woods, in ragged, scant array,
Wrap their old limbs with sombre ivy-twine.

—(Coleridge)

Guerdon of Labor—Arthur: "I think she's as pretty as she can be."

Jean: "Most girls are."—Stray Stories.

Bitter Creek Reaches Flood Stage

The group of pictures shown were taken during August in the Western Addition to Rock Springs, adjoining Bitter Creek.

For several days prior to the taking of these photographs, severe cloudbursts had occurred east of town until Bitter Creek was swollen to flood proportions.

The new channel which was completed around the main part of town about four years ago had no difficulty in carrying the flood waters, but near the Western Addition the creek bed is rather shallow with the water traveling at a low velocity, so it was not long before basements were inundated, out buildings washed away and many automobiles standing in the street were submerged, one of a

well known make being washed out of the garage into the stream.

There was naturally much excitement in this part of town and after the waters subsided, hand pumps were in great demand. Luckily no loss of life resulted nor serious damage to property.

The mayor was early on the scene and with characteristic energy directed salvage work and, at the same time, laid plans for the building of a strong embankment to prevent further floods.

This has been done and the last menace from high water in Rock Springs, through Bitter Creek overflowing its banks, has been removed and so the "good old days" "when the annual inundation provided the means of sanitation" will be but a memory.



SCENES IN WESTERN AND HILLSIDE ADDITIONS TO ROCK SPRINGS

1. Rear of houses on Center Street (east side).
2. Looking south on Center Street.
3. Looking southwest from end of Center Street, down channel of Bitter Creek.
4. Lower end of Center Street looking west across Bitter Creek.

Death of Mr. William L. Ritter

WHILE attempting to cross Twenty-fifth Street at its intersection with Dodge Street in the city of Omaha, Mr. Ritter, a retired employe of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and a member of the Old Timers Association, was struck by an automobile moving west on Dodge Street, at 8:30 P. M., Monday, October 20th.

The car which struck Mr. Ritter hurled him in front of another car moving in the opposite direction, the second car passing over Mr. Ritter's body without, however, actually running over him. The driver of the second car picked up the unconscious form of Mr. Ritter, conveying him to Wise Memorial Hospital, where he died a few moments after arrival. Mr. Ritter received numerous injuries, the immediate cause of his death being a skull fracture.

Mr. Ritter was born in Virginia on September 26, 1850, having just passed his eightieth birthday. He entered the employment of the Union Pacific Railway Coal Department at Omaha on July 1, 1881, where he was employed for a number of years, later transferred to Salt Lake City, his duties that of coal salesman. The Coal Department at that time engaged in the production and sale of commercial coal.

Mr. Ritter was unmarried, leaving three surviving brothers, Mr. Howard J. of Omaha, Charles F. of Brooklyn, New York, and Herman of Derryville, Virginia.

Due to physical disabilities, Mr. Ritter was retired by the Coal Company and placed on the pension roll on April 1, 1917, since which time he has resided in Omaha. He was prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in both York and Scottish Rites, having served as Master of Covert Lodge No. 11, A. F. and A. M., Eminent Commander of Mount Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar, and High Priest of Omaha Chapter, R. A. M. Omaha.

Mr. Ritter's connection with the Coal Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, and later, The Union Pacific Coal Company, extended over a period of nearly fifty years. He was a man of fine character, maintaining up to the hour of his death a measure of polish and gentlemanly manners that endeared him to his friends.



William L. Ritter

What Shall It Profit?

“WHAT shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?” has rung on down through 19 centuries as portraying the extreme difference between the results of right and wrong. In every thought, and in every act, there is that inevitable difference as to whether results will be for better or for worse.

“What shall it profit?” may well be asked by the dad as he weighs the difference in possible example. As the seriousness of his responsibilities are gradually revealed, the importance of this question becomes greater, and the profit of physical, mental and moral fitness impresses upon him.

“What shall it profit?” may well be asked by the mother. The seriousness and ability with which she accepts the responsibilities of her young brood, the sanctity of her home, the welfare and safety of her household, will have much to do with the possible difference later on.

“What shall it profit?” may well be asked by the boy as he develops, whole and untarnished, into manhood. The difference at the other end of his life span will depend upon his answer. Profit will largely depend upon how earnestly, quickly and intelligently he can say NO; not only to things apparent, dangers of vice and recklessness that almost anyone can see; but the subtle things of popular fancy, directing his sights upon the ultimate profit of a whole and healthy body and happy mind. Profit will also depend upon how intelligently he can say YES, largely to himself, much of the difference depending upon his ability and thoroughness of self analysis.

“What shall it profit?” may well be asked by the girl as she blossoms into womanhood. A lot depends upon her answer. With nerve racking entertainment and mountains of nothingness and make believe as one extreme, and normal, guiding, intelligent stability as the other, her choice is apparently, only apparently, easy. The amount of profit will depend upon how much facts will govern over fantasies in her choice.

“What shall it profit?” may well be asked by our generation. The profit we enjoy is the net result that truth up to now has triumphed over false. It is that difference that right has triumphed over wrong. Our contribution will also be the difference between the right and wrong we pass on to posterity. Although there is no question but that our generation will leave the world richer in material things and in accumulation of facts than were here upon our arrival, there is question as to whether or not we will pass on stability of thought and of conscience equal to that which we received.

We seem to have developed a recklessness of thought and of action that is not profitable. Fatalities from accidental causes are increasing at a rate greater than the rate of increase in population. Increase in crime shows definitely a lowering of morals and defiance of laws. Prisons and asylums are filled far beyond their designed capacity and

inmates are increasing at a rate greater than the rate of increase in population.

We seem to have developed a super appetite for emotion, excitement and thrills that we cannot satisfy. We do not have the same respect for laws, either nature's or man-made, that our generation inherited. We must develop a saner and less destructive attitude of mind in our pursuit of happiness, otherwise it is only a question of time until the minority only will be enjoying the freedom of outdoors. Let us hope that the inherent stabilizing factor of human nature will soon overtake and subdue this recently acquired tendency towards unnatural thrills, recklessness and deterioration of nerves. The conscience, the soul, must catch up to give a proper balance.

—From *Old Ben Coal Corporation*,
Monthly Safety Report.

The Padre's Story

He came to me in my small tent,
Quite late one night,—
The night before the red-hot Vimy fight,
And his concern was evident.

"Padre," he said,
Fey-eyed and anxiously,—
"To-morrow we go in,
And I'm a coward. I'm afraid.
Yes, I'm afraid to die.
I've lived so light and carelessly, you see.
And now—perhaps Death waits for me
Just over there.
This time to-morrow I may lie there dead.
Can you say anything to buck me up
And make a man of me?
Tell me about things. Tell me all:—
Of death and after. If you can.
Fit me to meet the call
And play the man."

I told him as I would a child,—
Of God,—and Christ—the Father's love,—
The wondrous Father-Motherhood
That longs for all men's good,—
Of the great joys above—the bliss
Of that new life for those
Who strive their best in this;—
The simplest, highest things,—
To him, the greatest.
And he listened eagerly,
Fey-eyed and anxiously.

And then we knelt.
I said a little prayer,
Commending him to God;
And as we knelt, I felt
God with us there, and new life in the boy.

"Padre," he said, when I had done,
"The fear has gone.
I see it all.
Now I can face the call,
And if it's death, my dying may atone

For some of those things I'd best not have done.
God bless you, sir, you've made a man
Of me, and if I die I'll prove me one.
From all you say this doesn't end it all,
And now,
Through God and you, I'm strong to meet the Call."

In the dim dawn they went,—
And some came back . . .
Him everywhere I sought,
But found him not,
Nor any who could tell
What him befell.
But this I know,—
Whate'er his fate,
He did his duty,—
Died, if he died,
In the knowledge of God's beauty . . .
And the rest can wait.

Andrew Fortuna Dies

Old Timer Andrew Fortuna died at Rock Springs on October 15, 1930, after an illness lasting several months. He was born on November 30, 1881, in Troita, Jugo Slavia. He came to America on January 1, 1902, arrived in Rock Springs January 4th, and entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company in old No. 1 Mine as a miner in February, 1902. He worked continuously for The Union Pa-



Andrew Fortuna with Mrs. Fortuna and their son, John.

cific Coal Company with the exception of three years, 1913 to 1915, inclusive, when he worked for the Wyoming Coal Company at Blairtown. Mr. Fortuna worked in Nos. 1 and 10 mines, and for the past twelve years has been employed in the boiler house. He leaves a widow and one son, John Fortuna, to mourn his passing. Funeral services were held at the North Side Catholic church on Saturday morning, October 18, 1930.

Laughs

THE KING'S HIGHWAY

They took a little gravel and they took a little tar,
 With various ingredients imported from afar.
 They leveled it and hammered it and when they
 went away,
 They said they had a surface that would last for
 many a day.
 But presently they came along to lay a water main
 And they called the working-men to put it back
 again.
 To run a local tramway-line they took it up once
 more,
 And then they tried to put it back just as it was
 before.
 They laid a shallow conduit to run a telephone,
 And they put it back again as hard as any stone.
 They took it up and laid a wire to feed the electric
 light.
 And then they put it back again and said it was all
 right.
 Oh, the road is full of furrows, there are patches
 everywhere,
 You would like to ride upon it, but it's seldom
 that you'd dare.
 It's a very handsome thoroughfare, a credit to the
 town;
 They're always diggin' it up or puttin' it down.
 —Saturday Night, Belfast, Ireland.

CHILLING DRAMA

He had choked her!
 She was dead. There could be no doubt about
 that. He had listened to her dying gasp.
 Now she was cold. Cold as the hand of death!
 Yet in his anger he was not convinced. Furiously
 he kicked her. To his amazement she gasped.
 sputtered and began to hum softly.
 "Just a little patience is all it takes, dear," re-
 marked his wife from the rear seat!

ACCUSTOMED TO IT

"Did you give the man the third degree?" asked
 the police officer.
 "Yes; we browbeat him, and badgered him with
 every question we could think of!"
 "What did he do?"
 "He dosed off, and merely said, 'Yes, my dear,
 you are perfectly right.'"

ARITHMETICALLY

Hard Boiled Little Girl: "Gimme one ticket, an'
 make it snappy."
 Ticket Girl: "But honey, there are two of you;
 how about the other little girl with you?"
 Hard Boiled Little Girl: "Aw, ain't we half sis-
 ters? Add that up!"

RIGHT OF POSSESSION

A ruckus had developed between rival sewer con-
 struction bosses, and harsh words were flying.
 "That there ladder belongs to our gang, I tell
 you!" the first boss bellowed.
 "The eternal hades it does" the second yelled—
 or words to that effect.
 "One of my men stole that ladder from the tele-
 phone company with his own hands!"

EXPERIENCED

Mrs. Brown: "I hear that your husband has
 bought a second-hand car."
 Mrs. Smythe: "No, he hasn't got the car yet, but
 he's getting ready for it."
 Mrs. Brown: "Putting up a garage?"
 Mrs. Smythe: "Not yet, but he's studying a book
 on motor repairing, and he's bought a towing rope,
 an ambulance outfit, and we have both been insured."

NO SQUARE PEGS

For the third time that day the manager of the
 big clothing store had found the new boy asleep at
 his post, and he finally decided to report him to
 headquarters.
 "I can't do nothing with him," he told the head,
 "it doesn't matter which department I send him to,
 he falls asleep."
 The head thought for a while, then said: "Get him
 into the pajama department with card bearing the
 words: 'Our pajamas are of such remarkable quality
 that the very salesman cannot keep awake.'"

FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

Donald: "Aye, yon was a powerful discourse on
 thrift ye preached on Sabbath."
 Minister: "Ah'm glad ye were able to profit
 by it."
 Donald: "Profit! Why, mon, I would have dinged
 ma saxpence into the plate withoot a thoct if it
 hadna been for your words—they saved me four-
 pence there and then."

KEEPING IT DARK

At a dinner party the guests were discussing
 whether women or men were most trustworthy in
 business.
 "No woman can keep a secret," said one man,
 scornfully.
 "I don't know so much about that," retorted the
 forbidding looking woman sitting opposite him.
 "I've kept my age a secret ever since I was twenty-
 four."
 "Oh!" he replied, "you'll let it out some day,
 though."
 "I doubt it," she answered. "When a woman has
 kept a secret for twenty years she can keep it for-
 ever."

A RESERVE FUND

Sky—I hear you and your wife had some words.
 Hy—I still have mine. I didn't get a chance to
 use them.—Old Maid.

≡ Of Interest To Women ≡

Recipes

Onion Soup

Braised Frankfurters Sauerkraut
Whole Boiled Potatoes Vegetable Salad
Pineapple Jelly Small Cakes Coffee

BRAISED FRANKFURTERS

Separate the frankfurters, if they are attached together at the ends, and simmer them in salted water for twelve minutes. Drain and wipe them. Then drop them into a hot frying pan, in which there has been placed a small amount of butter, to brown the frankfurters. Turn them about until slightly "fried" on all sides and serve at once with a bit of melted American cheese over each one. The cheese may best be prepared in a double boiler and put on the frankfurters in spoonfuls.

VEGETABLE SALAD

$\frac{3}{4}$ cupful diced cooked macaroni.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful diced celery.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful French peas, or fresh.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful cooked carrot straws.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful string beans.
1 hard-cooked egg, cut in cubes.
2 tablespoonfuls snappy cheese, cut in small pieces.

Sprinkle lightly with salt and paprika. Moisten with Russian salad dressing. Blend in one raw tomato cut in pieces. Heap in mounds on a salad platter and surround with border of lettuce and dressing, sprinkle half with chopped parsley and the other half with chopped and cooked egg.

RUSSIAN DRESSING

$\frac{3}{4}$ cupful thick mayonnaise.
2 canned pimentos, chopped.
1 tablespoonful cloves, chopped.
2 tablespoonfuls tomato catsup.
2 tablespoonfuls chopped chow chow.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful whipped cream.
Mix all together thoroughly.

POTATO APPLES

2 cupfuls riced potatoes, hot.
5 tablespoonfuls cheese, grated.
2 egg yolks.
2 tablespoonfuls butter.
2 tablespoonfuls thick cream.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt.
Few grains cayenne.
Grating of nutmeg.

Mix the riced potatoes, butter, cheese, seasonings, cream and egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Shape into small apples, roll in flour, egg, and crumbs and fry in deep, hot fat. Drain on absorbent paper. Insert a clove at stem and blossom end of each apple.

Household Suggestions

HOUSEHOLD QUIPS

Sprinkle borated talcum powder into the new shoes for foot comfort.

A little cold tea added to the stove polish will increase its luster.

Gloves will retain their shape better if washed and rinsed on the hands.

Small washable rugs add to the winter comfort of the kitchen and take away the cold look of the linoleum.

Cretommes washed and then rinsed in water in which rice has been boiled will retain their original stiffness.

Kerosene will remove rust from scissors.

A bed will never stay neat if the sheets are too short.

Don't sweep the kitchen when there is uncovered food on the table.

There is no place so much like home for leftover vegetables as in a savory soup.

Don't neglect the leather furniture until it is too late. A rubbing with linseed oil occasionally will prevent it from cracking and drying.

Flour should be measured after sifting.

A warmed knife will cut hard-boiled eggs without crumbling them.

Roll balls of cottage cheese in chopped nuts and serve on the side of the plate of fruit salad.

Add a little chili sauce to the bread stuffing for green peppers. It gives an interesting flavor.

A half cup of almonds, blanched and chopped in 3 tablespoons of chopped maraschino cherries

added to plain hard sauce will make a delicious and elaborate sauce for plain pudding.

LONGER SKIRTS

If the tablecloth wears out around the edge of the table, cut off on this line and use the outside portion to form a false hem about three inches wide. Slip the edge of the cloth between the two edges of the fold and baste together. Then have it hem-stitched along the line of bastings. You now have a splendid lunch cloth at very little cost.

A CLOSED ROOM

To freshen the atmosphere of the room that has been closed for a length of time, put some ground coffee on a saucer and in the center of the coffee place a small piece of gum camphor. Light the gum and as it burns the small amount of coffee consumed with it will produce a most refreshing odor.

SHE HAS SYSTEM

One woman has a cheap towel rack screwed to the right-hand end of her sewing machine, on which she hangs the different parts of her stitching as she finishes them. Nothing is ever mislaid or mussed during her sewing orgy.

AN OLD SHEET

If in need of bandages for the emergency medicine cabinet, have that worn sheet laundered. Then tear it into different-sized strips for bandaging. Sterilize in the oven and wrap in paper for times of emergency. No nicer bandage could be desired.

PLASTER STATUES

To clean plaster statues make a thin paste of Fuller's earth and cold water and spread it on the statue with a soft brush. Wash statue in warm soapsuds, removing the Fullers' earth. Rinse in the same temperature water and dry with a soft towel.

A BAD HABIT

Don't get into the habit of testing the heat of your iron on the end of the ironing board cover. It means new covers constantly. Keep a folded newspaper on the end of the board, upon which is sprinkled a little salt. Then you will clean and test your iron at the same time.

SOME DANGEROUS USES OF GASOLINE

Gasoline, in the tank of the motor car, is a safe, economical, efficient fuel. But used in the home for amateur dry cleaning, it is dangerous. Gasoline, benzine, naphtha and other highly inflammable liquids require only proper atmospheric condition, a closed room, a spark of static electricity, produced by rubbing, to cause a catastrophe. Using any of them to start fires in stoves is another way to cause trouble.

Remember, a pint of gasoline looks innocent, but has the explosive power of two sticks of dynamite!

FOR BETTER HEALTH

Mrs. Housewife, don't cater entirely to the likes and dislikes of the family in planning meals, or the essential foods are apt to be forgotten. Include vegetables, milk and fruits in your menus persistently if you wish health in the home.

SILK UNDERWEAR

Probably the best way to iron silk underwear is to roll it dry and then place in the center of the bundle of dampened clothes. It will absorb just enough of the dampness in order to iron quickly and nicely.

TRY WAX AND SALT

Don't work with soiled irons and expect to get through without smudges on your clothes. It just can't be done. Keep your irons clean.

EASILY MENDED

One housewife mended her leaky refrigerator pan by melting paraffin and pouring it over the crack. She has used it for a year with splendid success.

GOOD TWO WAYS

One housewife gives the family boiled rice for the washday breakfast cereal and uses the rice water for light starching on the clothes. Not bad, is it?

AN IDENTIFICATION

Always be sure that in your pocketbook there is a card bearing your name, telephone number and address. Then should you be unfortunate enough to lose your pocketbook, you stand a chance of its being returned. Many honest people will keep something found when they have no way to return it, but would return it immediately if there were some means of identification.

THE CARE OF HONEY

Honey is nicest when in fluid form. Of course, it is not spoiled if it becomes granulated or hard, but you need not let it granulate quickly. Just make sure that you do not keep it in the light. This will keep it in fluid form as long as possible.

"ON" THE TINIES

The story tellers are having a lot of fun with the new midget car. Here's the latest:

One of those thumbnail sketches of motor cars cricketed into a filling station, and the driver said to the attendant: "Gimme a pint of gasoline and two ounces of oil."

"All right," replied the worthy with the hose, "and would you like to have me sneeze in the tires?"

—Eldorado Times.

Our Little Folks

Why the Evergreen Trees Never Lose Their Leaves

By FLORENCE HOLBROOK

WINTER was coming, and the birds had flown far to the south, where the air was warm and they could find berries to eat. One little bird had broken its wing and could not fly with the others. It was alone in the cold world of frost and snow. The forest looked warm, and it made its way to the trees as well as it could, to ask for help.

First it came to a birch tree. "Beautiful birch tree," it said, "my wing is broken, and my friends have flown away. May I live among your branches till they come back to me?"

"No, indeed," answered the birch tree, drawing her fair green leaves away. "We of the great forest have our own birds to help. I can do nothing for you."

"The birch is not very strong," said the little bird to itself, "and it might be that she could not hold me easily. I will ask the oak." So the bird said: "Great oak tree, you are so strong, will you not let me live on your boughs till my friends come back in the springtime?"

"In the springtime!" cried the oak. "That is a long way off. How do I know what you might do in all that time? Birds are always looking for something to eat, and you might even eat up some of my acorns."

"It may be that the willow will be kind to me," thought the bird, and it said: "Gentle willow, my wing is broken, and I could not fly to the south with the other birds. May I live on your branches till the springtime?"

The willow did not look gentle then, for she drew herself up proudly and said: "Indeed, I do not know you, and we willows never talk to people whom we do not know. Very likely there are trees somewhere that will take in strange birds. Leave me at once."

The poor little bird did not know what to do. Its wing was not yet strong, but it began to fly away as well as it could. Before it had gone far a voice was heard. "Little bird," it said, "where are you going?"

"Indeed, I do not know," answered the bird sadly. "I am very cold."

"Come right here, then," said the friendly spruce tree, for it was her voice that had called. "You shall live on my warmest branch all winter if you choose."

"Will you really let me?" asked the little bird eagerly.

"Indeed, I will," answered the kind-hearted spruce

tree. "If your friends have flown away, it is time for the trees to help you. Here is the branch where my leaves are thickest and softest."

"My branches are not very thick," said the friendly pine tree, "but I am big and strong, and I can keep the North Wind from you and the spruce."

"I can help, too," said a little juniper tree. "I can give you berries all winter long, and every bird knows that the juniper berries are good."

So the spruce gave the lonely little bird a home; the pine kept the cold North Wind away from it; and the juniper gave it berries to eat. The other trees looked on and talked together wisely.

"I would not have strange birds on my boughs," said the birch.

"I shall not give my acorns away for any one," said the oak.

"I never have anything to do with strangers," said the willow, and the three trees drew their leaves closely about them.

In the morning all those shining, green leaves lay on the ground, for a cold North Wind had come in the night, and every leaf that it touched fell from the tree.

"May I touch every leaf in the forest?" asked the wind in its frolic.

"No," said the Frost King. "The trees that have been kind to the little bird with the broken wing may keep their leaves."

This is why the leaves of the spruce, the pine, and the juniper are always green.

The Traveling Tern

The rapid and long flights of migratory birds always excite interest. Wild ducks and geese are remarkably long distance travelers, but compared to the arctic tern they are pikers. Some interesting facts concerning this great traveler are given by Frederick C. Lincoln of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These birds make as much as 28,000 miles annually in their flights from the north to the south pole. Occasionally they make trips to other far distant parts. Their breeding grounds are close to the North Pole. They are the champion daylight savers. During their stay in the Antarctic regions it is always daylight and when they get back to their breeding grounds at the North Pole the midnight sun has already appeared. They live in daylight practically all the time. One of these terns was banded when a fledgling on the coast of Labrador and three months later was found on the coast of France. Another banded at the same place was picked up near Natal, South Africa. During that time they had traveled some eight thousand

miles. There is no way of telling how long it took them to make the trip.

Wouldn't You Like to Know?

JOHN G. SAXE

I know a girl with teeth of pearl,
And shoulders white as snow;
She lives,—ah! well,
I must not tell,—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her sunny hair is wondrous fair,
And wavy in its flow,
Who made it less
One little tress,—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her eyes are blue (celestial hue!)
And dazzling in their glow;
On whom they beam
With melting gleam,—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her lips are red and finely wed,
Like roses ere they blow;
What lover sips
Those dewy lips,—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her fingers are like lilies fair
When lilies fairest grow;
Whose hand they press
With fond caress,—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her foot is small, and has a fall
Like snow-flakes on the snow;
And where it goes
Beneath the rose,—
Wouldn't you like to know?

She has a name, the sweetest name,
That language can bestow,
'Twould break the spell
If I should tell,—
Wouldn't you like to know?

The Toll of Accidents

Every year in the United States there are 100,000 deaths due to accidents. From the claims paid by insurance companies, it has been estimated that for every fatal accident, there are 200 non-fatal injuries, which brings the total up to a tremendous figure. There is a fatal accident every six minutes day and night.

The figures are furnished by the Department of Commerce, and the astonishing fact is the danger of accidents in the home.

ONE-FOURTH IN THE HOME

It is in the home that one-fourth of the total fatali-

ties occur, and of this number about three-fourths befall children under fifteen years of age. Falls are responsible for the greatest number. Burns and scalds contribute to a large number of injuries. The domestic record is such that it is considered advisable to make some sort of a safety campaign in the homes. This, however, presents some problem as most victims of accidents are children and most of the mishaps occur while they are at play.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Miss Jennie Toucher, who is teaching school at Boulder, visited here over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher.

Morgan Roberts and H. F. Sholty have returned from a deer-hunt in the south country and brought home a five-point buck.

The sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hardin and family in the loss of their sixteen-year-old son, Kenneth, whose death occurred October 6th after a three weeks' illness. Funeral services were held on October 9th.

Aaron Deneley has returned from Cheyenne where he received medical treatment for his eyes.

Mrs. A. W. Miller and son, Watson, of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, visited at the Miller home in Wardell Court on their way to St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Puchoski are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital, September 16th.

Harold Cook is on a big-game hunt in the Jackson Hole country.

Harrison, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krichbaum, is very ill at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Alfred Anderson, who was recently injured at No. 8 Mine, is now able to be about with the aid of a pair of crutches.

A meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association was held at Lowell School on Monday evening, October 6th, at which time officers were elected for the new year.

Mrs. David V. Bell is visiting with relatives in Washington, D. C.

George E. Moore and Nels Hansen have been confined to their homes with illness the past ten days.

Charles Outsen is in Salt Lake City where he is receiving dental treatment.

Dan Potter and John Lewis are on a deer-hunt at Pine Mountain in the south country.

Mrs. Kerrigan, of Cheyenne, is visiting here with her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Prieshoff.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Outsen, of Superior, visited here with relatives on Sunday, October 5th.

Andrew Bok is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

Bob Majhanovich has moved to the house he recently purchased in the Lowell addition and William Krichbaum has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Majhanovich on Eleventh Street.

William Daniels, of the mine office, has been transferred to the Winton mine office, as pay-roll clerk, and Otto Aho has accepted the position formerly held by Daniels in the Rock Springs mine office.

Mrs. James Reese is recovering from an operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Tom Puchoski, and family, have moved into the house recently vacated by H. L. Cook at No. 7 Mine.

Paul Alexander, of No. 8 Mine, left on Monday, October 6th, for Oklahoma, where he expects to spend the winter.

John Cukale had his right leg slightly bruised while at work in No. 4 Mine on Thursday, October 2nd.

Josephine Grivna, daughter of Mrs. Wm. Paulenko, is seriously ill in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Winton

The Woman's Club started activities for the year by electing the following as new officers: President, Mrs. Frank Finch; Vice President, Mrs. Roy Jones, Secretary, Mrs. E. Diehl; Treasurer, Mrs. D. Gardner. The state president is expected to visit the club shortly and committees were appointed to take care of the luncheon and program for the occasion. The Club promises some interesting card parties in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Hester and family and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gunther and son visited a few days in Manila, Utah, recently.

Everyone is pleased to hear that Miss Helen Kobler, who has been quite seriously ill at the hospital in Rock Springs, is improving and will be able to return home shortly.

Mrs. Roy Jones recently entertained at a shower in honor of Mrs. Raino Matson. Bridge was played and the following were prize winners: Mrs. W. H. Wallace, first; Mrs. C. E. Meyers, second, and Mrs. Krueger, consolation. A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess.

Mrs. Earl Dupont gave a lovely dinner for the boys of the Winton football team. Miss Monroe and Mr. Sievert, of the teaching staff, were guests also.

Mrs. P. A. Courtney has been on the sick list, but is now improving.

Deer season opened with a bang this year. Successful hunters from Winton were Bill Smith, Thomas Hanks, Frank Slaughter, Sidney Thomas and A. L. Hansen.

Dr. Krueger is sporting a new Franklin club sedan.

Mrs. William Smith, who recently underwent a serious operation, has fully recovered.

Reliance

Mr. Albert Ebeling, of California, is visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. Rudolph Ebeling.

Mrs. John Furher has been called to Pontiac, Ill., account her mother being very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin, Mrs. Chauncey Murray and Mr. Schoenburg were business visitors in Salt Lake City the past month.

Walt Johnson is on a buying trip to Ogden, Utah, with the other Store Managers.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carlson are leaving for Salt Lake City where they will locate prior to going to their permanent home at Las Vegas, Nevada.

Bobby Powell, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Powell, has been very ill the past month.

The respective families of John Meeks and Thos. Stewart have arrived from Illinois and are now permanently located at Reliance.

Joe Magelos has moved his family from Winton to Reliance.

George Young visited the local union the past month.

..FOX RIALTO THEATRE

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~*~

"Southwestern Wyoming's Greatest
Entertainment Palace"

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TALKING PICTURES--
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ON THE
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GRAND CAFE

Completely Modernized

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Everything New, Attractive and Sanitary

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Lunch Counter

Soda Fountain

Meals Par Excellence

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DAY AND
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CLEANLINESS, QUALITY, SERVICE .

(Opposite Union Pacific Depot)

Chrysler Inspires a Pride All Its Own

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270 Elk Street

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

Phone 77

Mr. and Mrs. John Rees are the proud parents of a baby girl. Her ladyship tips the scales at a bare four pounds, proving decisively that precious things come in small packages.

Hon. Thos. Gibson is by some chance a seer. At any rate the gentleman ran off with three winnings in the annual ball pool at Reliance.

A new Boy Scout troop has been organized, and a complete troop has been registered under the leadership of Mr. Schoenburg.

Our sympathy goes out to Mr. and Mrs. George Berakis in the loss of their infant son the past month.

Sam Ogasawara and M. Kajitani have moved to Rock Springs where they are now running the No. 4 Boarding House.

Father Welsh has started a Sunday School in Reliance to be held each Sunday at 1 p. m.

Quite a number of Reliance folk attended the old time dance at the No. 4 community house on Saturday night, October 11th.

Among those successful in bagging a deer this season were Messrs. Sisk, Miller, Anselmie, Kish, Young and Gilpin. An elk is credited to Howard Young and Valentine Kalen.

"Butch" Ebeling feels quite badly over the recent slaughter of wild meat, thinking that he probably will need to close shop for a month or so.

Ye Olde Time Scribe thinks that Reliance needs a little Quaker Meeting after the numerous hunting and fishing tales told here regarding a certain young man of the community who takes the ladies along with him.

Superior

Dominik Genetti and family, for many years citizens of this community, have moved to a farm near Ogden, Utah. The entire community wishes them an abundance of success.

Ed Conzatti is sporting a new Buick Eight Sedan. Mrs. Roy Hiner, who has been on the sick list for the past month is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Corliss, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, was the house guest of Mrs. L. R. Moore, during the month.

Saturday evening, September 20th, the Rebekah Lodge members, assisted by the I. O. O. F. members, celebrated the anniversary of their organization. Cards and dancing furnished the entertainment for the evening, after which delicious refreshments were served.

Doris Robinson with Katie Moser, Vella Wylam and Betty Moore entertained with a delicious dinner recently, at the Robinson home, in honor of the Superior teachers and the wives of the gentlemen teachers.

Mesdames Wendell Clark and F. V. Hicks gave a dinner at the Hicks home recently, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weimer.

The Ladies' Aid gave a farewell handkerchief shower for Mrs. Ruth Weimer, Wednesday afternoon, October 1st, at the home of Mrs. W. B. Clark.

Mrs. A. W. Dickinson, of Washington, D. C., was a house guest at the home of F. V. Hicks, during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weimer, for several years respected citizens of this community, have moved to Peoria, Ill., where Mr. Weimer has accepted a position with The Crescent Mining Company. Their many friends here were sorry to see them leave, but wish them success in their new location.

The Relief Society held its first meeting for the year Tuesday afternoon, September 3rd, at which plans for the year were laid and the following named officers elected: Mrs. William Purdy, President, Mrs. W. S. Robinson, Vice-President and Mrs. Ben Caine, Secretary-Treasurer.

Melvin A. Sharp has just been named Resident

Don't take a chance
with **YOUR VALUABLES**

Rent a **SAFETY
DEPOSIT BOX**

**FIRST
SECURITY
BANK**

OF ROCK SPRINGS

Until there's a greater name than **EDISON**
---there'll never be a greater **RADIO!**
CHIPP'S, 607 No. Front St., Rock Springs

For anything
..in **RADIO**
see **US** first.

Engineer at Superior to succeed Walt. Weimer, left service. Mr. Sharp is a graduate E. M. of Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, and with Mrs. Sharp and the new arrival (mentioned elsewhere in this issue) should prove a distinct acquisition to social circles at Superior.

Walt. Weimer, Resident Engineer at Superior, has resigned from the service and left for Illinois where he has accepted employment with another company. He has been Assistant Foreman, Foreman, etc., and engaged in other capacities in our various districts. He comes from a family of mining men, several of his brothers holding responsible places in Illinois and other states. Good luck, Walt. He and his wife filled a social niche at Superior and leave a large circle of friends there and at Rock Springs as well.

Hanna

Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Douval are recent additions to our community, Dr. Douval being our new dentist.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Clark are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy born September 7th.

The Officers and Drill Team of the Women of The Mooseheart Legion recently attended lodge at Kemmerer, Wyoming, where they assisted to initiate a class.

Sylvester Huhtala, of Los Angeles, California, who visited with his mother here for a few weeks, returned home with a new Chevrolet coupe which he purchased in Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Klaseen, of Iona, Minnesota, motored to Hanna and visited with Mr. Klaseen's mother, Mrs. M. Klaseen, and brother and sisters for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. W. Penny and daughter (Edith) spent some time at the Saratoga Hot Springs where Edith took treatment for inflammatory rheumatism.

The Parent-Teachers' Association lately held a reception for the teachers at the school. A short business meeting was held after which all enjoyed a social hour and light refreshments.

Mrs. William Rae visited in Denver during the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lee are the proud parents of a baby girl born on September 29th.

The ladies of the Methodist Church entertained at a "Father and Son" banquet at the hotel on Wednesday, October 1st. A wonderful address was given by Dr. Crane, of the University of Wyoming, which was enjoyed by a large attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Burford and daughter (Lenore) of Ogallala, Neb., motored to Hanna and are visiting with Mrs. Burford's mother, Mrs. Agnes Raite.

Mrs. Richard Lee, Mrs. Ben Cook and Mrs. Annie

MILLER'S PHARMACY

LABOR TEMPLE

Prescription Druggists

Hot Water Bottles

Cold and Cough Remedies

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ROCK SPRINGS

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Six months ago Conoco announced that it was ready with a new motor oil. Every advantage known to other oils was incorporated in this new lubricant. Paraffin base . . . de-waxed . . . zero fluidity . . . high flash and fire . . . full-body . . . and then to cap it all, the Germ Process, possessed by no other oil!

Every hope for performance and protection in motor oil . . . everything you have known that an oil should be . . . is definitely present in this fastest-selling oil in oil industry. We ask that you verify our pledge, at the next Conoco Red Triangle you see. Will you?



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GERM
PROCESSED
PARAFFIN BASE
MOTOR OIL

Gaskill entertained at a bridge dinner on September 30th at the home of Mrs. Lee. Those who enjoyed their hospitality were Mesdames Bert Tavelli, Abe. Warburton, E. Schroeder, M. Withrow, Mark Jackson, John Hudson, Frank Rider, W. Moffitt, William Hapgood, Misses Eileen Lucas and Lucille Nickerson.

Governor Emerson was a Hanna visitor on Tuesday, October 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love and Mrs. J. V. McClelland motored to Denver on October 8th.

The Methodist Sunday School observed Rally Week from October 6th to 12th. A Rally Day program was given in the church on Sunday evening, October 12th.

Tono

Tono Women's Club won first prize in the home handicraft department of the Olympia-Lacy Harvest Festival with a splendid display exemplifying the work carried on by the Thurston County Home Makers' Council.

Mrs. Patrick Barrett entertained at luncheon recently, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cavanaugh from Scranton, Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. B. Corcoran and son, Anthony.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Rankin and family from Silver Creek, Washington, were in Tono renewing old acquaintances. They were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran.

The Tono Community Club resumed its work Wednesday evening September 3rd after three months' vacation. A short business meeting was held with 16 members present. At the close of the evening, a dainty luncheon was served by the committee in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Johnson were given a very pleasant surprise recently when a great number of

Studebaker Champions

offer a new thrill
for motoring
with

FREE WHEELING

Let us tell you more by demonstration.

CHAMPION MOTOR CO.

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STUDEBAKER

now offers the most powerful car ever sold at a low price—\$795 to \$895, factory.

Let us be....

THANKFUL

THE Pilgrim Fathers endured hardships which we would shudder to face. They lacked nearly all of the conveniences that we now regard as necessities.

Of necessity, they were frugal and thrifty.

Yet they set aside a day of Thanksgiving and gave thanks for blessings that we would consider hardships.

How much more should we be thankful? How much easier it should be for us to practice thrift without suffering from inconvenience and want?

Let us truly be thankful!

ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Open pay days from six to eight.

their friends gathered to help them celebrate their 35th wedding anniversary. Besides a



Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Johnson with the chest of silver presented to them on their thirty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Harry Warren spent several weeks visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dahl, and other relatives and friends in Bellingham, Washington.

Mrs. John Isaacson entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. D. O. Nugent and son (Dall) of Centralia. The table was decorated with huge bouquets of yellow Dahlias. Covers were placed for Mrs. Chas. Friend, Mrs. Ben Dowell, the honor guests and the hostess.

great number of friends from different points in Washington and Oregon, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson from Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Paul from American Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones from Los Angeles, California, Miss Ida Johnson, Tumwater, and Miss Edna Johnson from Ellensburg were among the children that were also present. The honor guests were presented with a beautiful set of Community Silver. Mr. Johnson has been 31 years with the Union Pacific and Washington Coal Companies, living in Cumberland and Hanna before coming to Tono.

Mr. George Hunter and son (George Jr.) spent a few days at Copalis Beach.

All the Clubs of Tono have resumed activities for the winter. The Home Makers Club was called to order by Chairman Mrs. E. C. Way, Thursday, September 11th. A short business meeting was held to discuss the plans for the coming year. "Pot Luck" lunch was served at noon.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Burton and son (Vernon) motored to Seattle, Sunday, September 14th. Vernon remained in Seattle where he will attend the Success Business College this fall while his parents returned home the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Van Allen from Centralia have moved in the home vacated by Mr. and Mrs. James McGuire. Mr. Van Allen has accepted a position as butcher in the Tono Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray and daughter (Jean) who have been on the canal for the past three months have moved in Tono again.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Androsko and Mrs. James Sheldon visited in Seattle for a couple of days.

Miss Elaine Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Warren, left for Taft, California, where she has accepted a position at the pipe organ in the Hippodrome Theater. She will make her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and daughter (Eunice) and Miss Sylvia Revel and Florence Mardicott were dinner guests of Miss Alva Robertson at her home in the Hannaford Valley.

Mrs. Steve Androsko was very pleasantly surprised when a number of her friends called and helped celebrate her birthday. A dainty luncheon was served and the afternoon was spent in playing cards. Those present were Mesdames Harry Warren, A. A. Calvin, Wilbert Friend, Joe Mossop, James Sheldon, George Paul and Frank Tamblyn.

Be prepared for the—

Cold mornings and evenings

We have just received our new line of felt and wool

HOUSE SLIPPERS

For MEN and WOMEN

These styles are all new and our prices are right.

We also have a special

WORK SHOE

*For MEN priced at
\$3.75 per PAIR*

This shoe is a "knock-out" at this low price.

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY STORE

Tono, Washington

Mr. and Mrs. William Potts and daughter (Janis) from Seattle visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dowell for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan of Bremerton, and Miss Emma Watson, San Francisco, California, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eggler. The Morgan's returned the same evening while Miss Watson visited for a couple of weeks before returning home.

Mrs. Frances Flani and son (Nat) visited in Puyallup, Washington, with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Tom Forsyth, Springfield, Illinois, visited with her son (J. W. Forsyth and family) at Gertrude for a couple of months, also with relatives and friends in Tono.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop motored to Seattle where she will visit with her sister after which she will leave for California to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Works from Olympia were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Boardman. They were former residents of Tono.

Bowls and baskets of fall flowers made a colorful background for the many guests who had gathered at the ladies club house Wednesday evening, September 17th, where a reception was held in compliment to the teaching faculty of the Tono School. Mr. William Nicholson, Principal, is a former Tono student and taught here last year. Miss Leona Sheldon is from Bellingham but taught here the last term, while Miss Myrtle Brierly is also a Tono girl and teaching here her first year and Miss Hulda Rankin is teacher at the Mutual Camp School for her second term. A very enjoyable program was rendered during the evening and lovely refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

Mrs. Jack Dowell entertained at a very enjoyable birthday party in honor of her son David's sixth birthday. The afternoon was spent in playing games after which a lovely luncheon was served from a banquet table beautifully appointed with a huge bouquet of fall flowers.

Mrs. Mary Richardson, of Centralia, visited with friends and relatives for a few days. While in Tono she was house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend.

Mrs. Dail Conger returned home from Seattle where she had been for a couple of weeks on business.

Mr. Wilbert Friend, Steve Fusco, Harry Warren, and Bert Boardman were among those who went fishing to the Toutle River and returned home with the finest catch of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cavanaugh, Scranton, Pennsylvania, left Seattle recently for Butte, Montana, where they will visit with their daughter, Mrs. May Reape and family. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran and Mr. David Gilfillan accompanied them as far as Seattle. The first named couple are parents of Mrs. Corcoran.

Mr. and Mrs. George Price announced the marriage of their daughter (Alma) to Mr. Jack Gardner of Centralia, Washington, August 26th, 1930. After a short wedding trip to Oregon they will make their home in Centralia.

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"COURTESY AND SERVICE"

Two Stores
Near your home



Rubber Sundries
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DODGE PRICES REDUCED

**DODGE SIX
SEDAN**

NOW \$ 765

**DODGE EIGHT
SEDAN**

NOW \$ 1045

NEW LOW PRICES—DODGE SIX

MODEL	New Price	Old Price
BUSINESS COUPE	\$735	\$835
ROADSTER	755	855
COUPE (with rumble seat) ..	755	855
SEDAN (four-door)	765	865
PHAETON	775	875
CONVERTIBLE COUPE...	835	935

NEW LOW PRICES—DODGE EIGHT

MODEL	New Price	Old Price
ROADSTER	\$ 995	\$1095
COUPE (with rumble seat) .	1025	1125
SEDAN (four-door)	1045	1145
PHAETON	1045	1145
CONVERTIBLE COUPE..	1095	1195

All Prices F. O. B. Factory

The Finest Examples of Dodge Dependability at the Lowest Prices In All Dodge Brothers History

McCURTAIN MOTOR COMPANY

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Rock Springs



Mining Engineer, Melvin A. Sharp, wearing an ubiquitous smile, recently passed around a box of choice perfectos, the occasion being an addition to the family.

Why Teachers Go Mad

Question—What are glaciers?

Answer—Guys that fix windows when they are broken.

Question—What is a peninsula?

Answer—A bird that lives on icebergs.

Question—What is a volcano?

Answer—A mountain with a hole in the top. If you look down you can see the creator smoking.

Question—Why does a dog hang out its tongue when running?

Answer—To balance its tail.

Question—What is steel wool?

Answer—The fleece of a hydraulic ram.

Question—What are the Christian nations?

Answer—Those that use cuss words.

Question—What is etiquette?

Answer—Saying "No thank you" when you mean "gimme".—Hardware Age.

Mr. Jefferis, Manager of Stores, says it is only 55 days to Christmas and recommends everyone to DYCSSE, which, to the uninitiated, means "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early."

Wanted

One large wall-tent to cover horse-shoe pitching grounds at Wardell Court during inclement weather. Apply any of the players.

Reading

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. As by one, health is preserved, strengthened and invigorated; by the other, virtue (which is the health of the mind) is kept alive, cherished and confirmed.—Addison.

The best thought of the country predicts the miniature golf courses will turn many to the large field courses. Lots of people cannot afford the membership charges of the Country Clubs and some of these have for years been permitting a regular fee for the privilege of playing on certain days. Fifteen, twenty-five and even fifty cents are charged at various small courses, some of which have a distance fairway for long driving, which, lighted at both ends, allows day or night playing. "Petite", "Pee-Wee", "Bantam", "Miniature" are some of the names used on the coast. Some the writer saw recently were quite artistic, one in Hollywood with a waterfall probably fifteen or twenty feet high, another with the stone retaining walls painted white, etc., painted scenery surrounding the grounds similar to the old panoramas of famous battles. There is keen rivalry these days for choice corner lots between the filling stations and miniature golf courses.

I Believe

I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the firm I am working for, and in my ability to get results.

I believe in working, not weeping; in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job.

I believe that a man gets what he honestly goes after, that one deed done today is worth two deeds tomorrow, and that no man is "down and out" until he has lost faith in himself.

I believe in today and the work I am doing; in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and in the sure reward that the future holds.

I believe in courtesy, in kindness, in generosity, in good cheer, in friendship and in honest competition.

I believe there is something doing, somewhere, for every man ready to do it.

I believe I'm ready—right now.—Elbert Hubbard.

You've Got to Be Bigger!

Bigger than your job if you ever expect to be promoted.

Bigger than your opportunities if you would get the most out of them.

Do you do only what you are told to do? Then you'll never capture any of the prizes the world is always willing to bestow for initiative.

Do you do only enough to get by? Then some day you'll be surprised when they hand you the go-by.

It's a strenuous, up-and-doing age in which we live. Progress tramples all over the fellow who stops to look back.

Don't look back. Look AHEAD. Have a goal. Keep your eye on it. Sometimes the tears may blur the view, but the man worth while is not only the man who can smile, but he who can KEEP ON even though he can't see why.

We must grow or stagnate. There is really no such thing as a middle ground. Unless you're digging you're likely to be covered up. Buck up or step down. —The Bessemer.

Why—

When hard times come and swat us,
Bringing forty kinds of woe,
And the sheriff comes and trots us,
To the courts where bankrupts go,
Then we'll wonder, oh, we'll wonder,
Why, in booming, bulging times,
When the trees were growing plunder,
We refused to save some dimes.

When the times that are predicted,
By the wise men everywhere,
Come along and we're afflicted,
With the poorhouse bill of fare,
Then we'll do some idle raving,
And we'll kick ourselves a verst,
For we didn't do our saving,
When the boom was at its worst.

Now that everything seems sunny,
And our chances are the best,
It's the time to put some money,
With the mothballs, in a chest;
Put it down with cedar shavings,
So the insects won't annoy;
For the man who has his savings
Is the wisest kind of boy.

Soon this crazy boom may trundle
To the tomb, in ghostly robe;
Then the man who has the bundle
Is the man who'll ride the globe.

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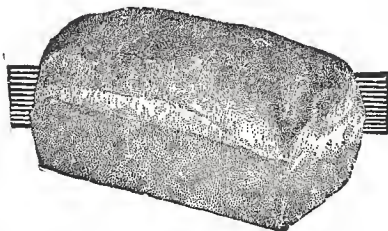
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